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Southeast Asia Report

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13 JUNE 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Manpower Ministry Denies Plans To Fire 11,000 Lumber Workers
(SINAR HARAPAN, 17 Jan 86) 1

Requirements for Sending Female Workers Overseas Tightened
(KOMPAS, 17 Jan 86) 3

Briefs

Reduction of Agricultural Projects 5
PDI Under 'Fraternal' Leadership 5

LAOS

Radio Feature on U.S. Nuclear Accidents
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 14 May 86) 6

Leaders Greet SFRY Counterparts on Appointments
(Vientiane Domestic Service, 25 May 86) 7

Briefs

GDR Aid Materials 8
Leaders Receive Italian Ambassador 8

MALAYSIA

STAR Report on Trade With China Cited
(BERNAMA, 19 May 86) 9

Rithauddeen Comments on RSA Attacks, Visit by Japanese
(Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 21 May 86) 11

Two Sabah Assemblymen Submit Resignations
(BERNAMA, 20 May 86) 12

PHILIPPINES

Military Deputy Chief Belittles Marcos Loyalists' Forces
(SUN STAR DAILY, 30 Apr 86) 13

Cebu Columnist Supports Ople's Objection on Concom
(Godofredo M. Roperos; SUN STAR DAILY, 29 Apr 86) 14

Expelled Rebel Priest Still Under 150,000 Peso Bounty
(SUN STAR DAILY, 30 Apr 86) 16

Cotabato Daily Reports, Views Muslim Autonomy Rally
(THE MINDANAO CROSS, 19, 26 Apr 86) 17

'Healthy' Signs of Political Maturity, by Sahid S. Glang 17
Two Muslims Critical 18

Cotabato Reaction to Moro Autonomy Pressures
(THE MINDANAO CROSS, 19, 26 Apr 86) 20

Christian Inclusion Urged, by Froilan R. Melendrez 20
Better Deal Expected From Aquino, by Abdul T. Sampulna 21
Non-Muslims Forging Stand 22
LAKAS for Tripartite Dialogue 24
Citizen Urges Referendum 24

MINDANAO Paper Welcomes Provincial OIC Replacements
(Editorial; THE MINDANAO OBSERVER, 21 Apr 86) 26

Politicians' Movements Analyzed, Compared
(Patricio P. Diaz; THE MINDANAO CROSS, 26 Apr 86) 27

Davao Columnist Defends Marcos, Legacy
(Jose M. Santes; DAVAO STAR, 24-27 Apr 86) 28

SINGAPORE

Briefs

Deputy Premier to PRC 30
Air Talks End 'In Deadlock' 30

THAILAND

Options To Help Defense State Firms Proposed
(Choopong Maninoi; BANGKOK POST, 28 Apr 86) 31

Accord With Japanese Banks on Syndicated Loan
(THE NATION, 7 May 86) 32

Research Institute Forecast on Economy
(THE NATION, 15 May 86) 34

Snoh Wants Changes in Law for Economic Growth
(BANGKOK POST, 21 Apr 86) 41

1987 Budget Allocations for State Firms
(Pornpimol Ingkapradit; BANGKOK POST, 14 May 86) 42

Surcharges Put on Imports To Protect Local Industries
(BANGKOK POST, 28 Apr 86) 44

Fisheries Issue Continues To Cause Problems With Neighbors
(Surin Maisrikrod; THE NATION, 9 Apr 86) 45

Columnist Cites Difficulties in Relations With Neighbors
(Surin Pitsuwan; BANGKOK POST, 14 Apr 86) 47

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK Reports Thai Border 'Violations'
(SPK, 9, 24 May 86) 49

Week Ending 1 May 49
Week Ending 15 May 49

Chea Sim Receives GDR Ambassador, Discusses Ties
(SPK, 23 May 86) 50

Heng Samrin Greets Bulgarian Agrarian Union Congress
(SPK, 23 May 86) 51

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

People's War in Lang Son Termed Increasingly Strong
(La Thang; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Feb 86) 52

Criminals Sentenced to Prison for Murder, Theft
(HAI PHONG, 14 Feb 86) 54

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Importance of Criticism, Self-Criticism Emphasized
(Chau Ai; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 9 Mar 86) 55

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Haiphong Finance Service Issues Guidelines on Enterprise Autonomy
(HAI PHONG, 14 Feb 86) 57

Officials' Snubs of Restrictions on Private Parties Scorned
(DAI DOAN KET, 29 Jan 86) 61

Reader Complains About Extravagant Imports
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 16 Apr 86) 63

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Scientific-Technical Work in 1986 Outlined
(Do Anh; KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP, No 1, Jan 86) 64

Northern Localities Said Slow To Bolster Dikes
(HANOI MOI, 10 Apr 86) 68

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Mining S&T Research Activities Described
(Tran Anh Vinh; TAP CHI KHOA HOC, Jan 86) 69

Briefs
Cement Production 77

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Foreign Activities of Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector
(Do Huu Trung; TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP, 21 Mar 86) 78

Thanh Cong Textile Mill Increases Output
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 7 Mar 86) 80

LABOR

Ho Chi Minh City Implements Price Subsidy Payments
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 16 Apr 86) 81

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Development of Minority Youth School Reviewed
(Nguyen Duc Long, et al.; NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC, Nov 85) ... 83

Birth Control Methods in Use in Vietnam Discussed
(Ngo Tien An; SUC KHOE, 20 Jan 86) 89

1985 Family Planning Statistics Reported
(Vu Quy Nhan; SUC KHOE, 20 Jan 86) 93

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of LUAT HOC, Oct-Dec 85
(LUAT HOC, Oct-Dec 85) 96

Table of Contents of February VPA Journal
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Feb 86) 98

List of VPA Journal Articles on War of Destruction
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Feb 86) 99

INDONESIA

MANPOWER MINISTRY DENIES PLANS TO FIRE 11,000 LUMBER WORKERS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Ministry of Manpower Director General for Training and Supervision Manan stated that there are no plans to layoff 11,000 lumber workers of PT Harapan Kita Utama in West Kalimantan. No plans for layoffs have ever been submitted to the minister of manpower.

The director general made the above statement to the press Friday 17 January 1986 at his place of work after having received reports from West Kalimantan and direction from the minister of manpower.

He explained that PT Harapan Kita Utama has 6,000 permanent employees operating in the plywood and cut lumber sectors. In addition, 5,000 workers are employed with the contracting firms which supply processed materials to PT Harapan Kita Utama.

According to the director general, it is natural that the workers are confused and are wondering about the possibility of layoffs because they are aware of the difficulties the company is facing--problems related to bank credit.

Eight Billion Rupiahs

In 1983 the company expanded its investments in order to increase its plywood and cut lumber production by acquiring additional machinery. The total investment had been estimated at 2.5 billion rupiahs, but it actually turned out to be 8 billion rupiahs. This caused a shift in the bank credit situation.

After that, the company continued to operate, including its marketing and exporting activities. However, all the marketing proceeds were recalculated by the banks, causing concern that the company would have insufficient operating capital and have to stop production. Things might return to normal if additional capital or even a rescheduling of its credit with the banks were to be arranged.

It was said that in December the company was already feeling the financial crunch, to the point that employees' wages were paid three weeks late.

PT Faroka

Director General Manan, accompanied by Directorate General Secretary Ismail Sumaryo, also explained the matter of 234 employees of PT Faroka losing their jobs. The company, which makes cigarettes, has been experiencing a sluggish market. After negotiations between management and the labor union, it was agreed that 234 employees would be discharged with the following breakdown: 14 receiving a normal pension, 59 receiving an early pension, and 161 twice receiving the separation pay dictated by Labor Minister Regulation No 9/1964.

The above action, including the separation payments, will be completed in the near future.

13003/12795
CSO: 4213/99

REQUIREMENTS FOR SENDING FEMALE WORKERS OVERSEAS TIGHTENED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The requirements for sending female workers (TKW) overseas have been tightened. The TKWs must also sign statements assuming all risk in the workplace because local Indonesian embassies will no longer handle their work-related problems or complaints.

Minister of Manpower Sudomo, after meeting with President Suharto in Bina Graha Thursday (16 January), added that the provision was enacted in order to raise the quality of the Indonesian workforce sent overseas. "Those recruiting the workers are expected not only to send TKWs to become domestic servants but also to send other workers for the service, maintenance, and construction sectors," said Sudomo.

Two Males, Three Females

It was explained that future TKWs sent will only be allowed to be placed in specified environments such as with royalty, government officials, and military families.

The minimum required age for the TKWs is 22 years. They must have mastered Arabic and possess domestic skills which are evaluated by the Ministry of Manpower.

The TKWs, before leaving, are also still obligated to sign a statement that they will not complain about problems to the media or to the local Indonesian embassies. "The Indonesian embassies will no longer handle the work-related problems of the workers," said Sudomo.

He said that all disputes should be settled through the Conference on Islamic Law or by the authorized parties in Saudi Arabia with the help of the recruiting agents involved. "Therefore, if there is any kind of problem, do not blame the government," he added.

The Ministry of Manpower requires the recruiters to send two male workers for every three TKWs.

According to Ministry of Manpower data, last year 55,224 Indonesians left to work abroad. "They earned the equivalent of $36 million in foreign exchange, not including what they themselves sent back home to their families," added Sudomo, whereas, in 1984 around 43,000 workers left. TKWs comprised about 80 percent of that total.

Last week, the Ministry of Manpower also imposed some controls on recruitment efforts. The initial 288 recruiters were narrowed down to 45, among which 5 have been suspended for violations. "Only 50 recruiting agencies will be allowed in the future," Sudomo said.

In addition to reports about the workforce situation, the president also received reports on preparations for the World Congress on Productivity in Jakarta, 13-16 April, and the International Insurance Association Congress in the near future.

Layoff

Asked about the layoff of workers, Minister Sudomo said that 35,124 workers were recorded as having lost their jobs in 1985, which is a 9 percent increase from the previous year's figure of 32,225.

Nevertheless, according to the minister, only 14,854 people, or 42 percent of the 1985 layoff figure, were a direct result of the recession. The others were because of contract expirations, disciplinary problems, etc.

13003/12795
CSO: 4213/99

BRIEFS

REDUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS--Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi at the close of the Ministry of Agriculture's Leadership Conference Wednesday afternoon (15 January) confirmed that the number of agricultural projects in the draft budget (RAPBN) of 1986/1987 had indeed decreased greatly. Nevertheless, there was no reduction in the number of projects receiving foreign aid. Agricultural projects receiving foreign aid in the 1986/1987 RAPBN numbered 170. Foreign aid for these projects amounts to 81 billion rupiahs and is comprised of 37 billion rupiahs for project aid and 44 billion rupiahs for technical aid. The amount earmarked as matching funds for the foreign aid amounts to 28 million rupiahs. Ministry of Agricultural Secretary General Prof Dr Ir Sjarifuddin Baharsjah, in his report to the meeting, disclosed that there as a restructuring of the agricultural projects in the 1986/87 RAPBN. Consequently, the number of agricultural projects decreased from 458 in 1985/1986 to 273 in the 1986/1987 RAPBN. The Ministry of Agriculture's budget for development also decreased by 51.97 percent in 1985/1986--from 173.945 billion rupiahs in 1985/1986 to 83.540 billion rupiahs in the 1986/1987 RAPBN. [Text] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 17 Jan 86 p 1] 13003/12795

PDI UNDER 'FRATERNAL' LEADERSHIP--A consultation meeting between the Central Executive Council of the Democratic Party of Indonesia (PDI) and Minister of Home Affairs Supardjo Rustam, which was held Thursday afternoon (16 January) at the Department of Home Affairs, resulted in an agreement about the "fraternal leadership" concept expressed by Hardjantho and Sabam Sirait when DPI Central Executive Council General Chairman Prof Dr Soenawar Soekowati SH died a while ago. PDI Central Executive Council Secretary General Sabam Sirait said on Friday morning (17 January) that in the 2-hour meeting they had specified what was meant by the term "fraternal leadership"--which is not in the statutes/bylaws. And in the party bylaws there is not a provision for an acting general chairman in the event of the general chairman's death. Nor does the PDI Central Executive Council administration provide an order of succession for the chairmanship with an automatic assumption of a higher position should that post become vacant. Therefore, it was agreed that a mechanism of an interim chairman be used until the next congress and that, as was the case with the general chairman, all documents must be signed by the interim chairman and secretary general. Regarding who will officiate as the first interim chairman and how long each term will be is something still to be established by the PDI Executive Council, which will be held next week, according to Sabam. Sabam Sirait was not prepared to respond to the question when the congress would be held, but SINAR HARAPAN has received information from another source that April 1986 would be the most appropriate time to hold the congress. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Jan 86 pp 1, 12] 13003/12795

CSO: 4213/99

RADIO FEATURE ON U.S. NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

BK191507 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 May 86

["Talk": "Pretentious U.S. Concern with the Chernobyl Accident is Aimed at Covering Up its Own Nuclear Accidents"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, it is now very clear that radioactive fallout from the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukrainian SSR of the USSR is not harmful to the health of the people. This has been pointed out in a statement issued by the Council of Ministers of the USSR last Saturday, which quoted the data provided by the State Committee on (?Hydrology) as saying that the radioactivity readings at a station about 60 km from the Chernobyl plant were 0.33 millirems per hour and at Kiev itself were 0.32 millirems per hour. This amount of fallout is not harmful to the health of people.

Even though the data has been proved factual, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen still continue to make propaganda to distort the truth in order to create fear and confusion among the world's people and to damage the reputation of the Soviet Union.

Everyone must be aware of the answer to the question about what the objectives of the United States and NATO were in using the Chernobyl accident to strongly attack the Soviet Union and the seven socialist countries. They have waged such campaigns with the aim of diverting the attention of the world's people from the recent barbarous, notorious, and inhumane U.S. aggression against Libya, the U.S. nuclear testing in Nevada, and the pursuit of the Star Wars program.

Of course, the Chernobyl mishap was the first nuclear accident in the history of the Soviet Union. But we must understand that it was not the first nuclear accident in the world. Similar but more dangerous nuclear accidents occurred in the United States and other countries around the world. Nevertheless, they were covered up and kept secret by the United States itself. When the Chernobyl accident occurred in the Soviet Union, the United States became very active and took the initiative in waging a propaganda campaign warning the world's people to be aware of the harmful effects of the radioactivity as if it were so concerned about the life of the world's people. But when it sent forces to attack Grenada and Libya, carried out the nuclear testing in Nevada, and made preparations to wage the Star Wars, it never uttered a word about the life of the other people.

According to official U.S. statistics, over the past 20 years a total of 630 accidents occurred in the U.S. Navy. Some of these accidents also involved nuclear weapons, thereby posing serious threats to the life of people and the environment.

/12232
CSO: 4205/105

LEADERS GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS ON APPOINTMENTS

BK251015 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday sent messages of congratulations respectively to Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY State Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The message from President Souphanouvong to President Sinan Hasani reads: On the occasion of your appointment as president of the State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the people and government of the LPDR and in my own name, I am elated to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes of good health and success in performing your noble tasks. May the friendship relations between our two countries--both of which are members of the Nonaligned Movement--be developed with each passing day for the interests of the peoples of our two countries and in the interest of world peace!

The message from Kaysone Phomvihan to Branko Mikulic reads: On the occasion of your appointment as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Council of Ministers and the people of the LPDR and in my own name, I am elated to extend to you warm greetings and best wishes of good health and success in performing your noble tasks. I am convinced that the friendship relations between our two countries will be continually developed.

/12232
CSO: 4206/105

BRIEFS

GDR AID MATERIALS--A ceremony was held at Dongdok Forestry Training School on 3 May to hand over aid materials from the GDR Government to the school administration. The aid materials--worth several thousand marks--included tools for use in growing tree saplings and in carpentry, electrical appliances, and equipment for conducting experiments. Accepting the aid materials from the GDR economic attache in Laos was Soulivong Dalavong, deputy minister of industry, handicraft, and forestry. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 May 86 BK] /12232

LEADERS RECEIVE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--On 21 May Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council received Francesco Guariglia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic. The ambassador made the call to take leave of President Souphanouvong after completing his term of diplomatic duty in the LPDR. During the conversation, President Souphanouvong congratulated the ambassador for positively carrying otu his diplomatic mission in the LPDR. At the same time, President Souphanouvong wished the ambassador success in his new mission. On the afternoon of the same day, Sali Vongkhamsao, Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, also received the Italian ambassador. Francesco Guariglia assumed his position as Italian ambassador to the LPDR on 13 August 1984. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4206/105

MALAYSIA

STAR REPORT ON TRADE WITH CHINA CITED

BK190459 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0414 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 19 (BERNAMA)--Of the 130 businessmen and traders who left for China with the Malaysian prime minister last November, only a handful secured long-term business contracts with the Chinese, a report in the daily THE STAR said Monday. The others either failed or are still struggling in their negotiations, the English daily said. Those companies which are successful are Dreamland Holdings (BHO), First Allied Corporation BHD (FACB), QBS Systems and Asialease Holdings.

Dreamland Holdings, one of the largest spring mattress manufacturers in Malaysia, entered into a joint venture with the Chinese to manufacture quality spring mattresses in Tianjin. Production is expected to begin on August 1 this year. The report said the company has also tied-up with the Shanghai authorities to set up its second spring mattress factory in China. FACB has two contracts, one with the Tianjin economic development corporation and the other with Dalian foreign economic relations and trade commission to be their sole agent in the distribution of Malaysian goods in China and vice-versa. Both QBS and Asialease have contracted to build major hotels and luxury homes in Beijing and other parts of China, the report said. There are also some entrepreneurs like Robert Kuok and Wee Boon Ping who were already trading in China through their Hong Kong companies.

Others who have made a breakthrough in the China market are importers of traditional Chinese medicine, medicated wines and Chinese herbs. These entrepreneurs made their contacts through the annual trade fairs held in Canton, the report said. Government to government trade has been minimal in the past, due partly to China's closed door policy and partly the political ideology of the two countries, the report added. But in recent years, the opening of China's doors and the downplay of ideology have resulted in greater flow of trade. Some government agencies have been supplying raw materials like timber, rubber and palm oil to China. But so far, no Malaysian group has entered the downstream processing activities with the Chinese, using Malaysian raw materials, like rubber, timber and palm oil--a move which is being actively encouraged by the Malaysian Government, the report pointed out.

The report said that it was indeed disappointing that since the prime minister's visit, very little has been achieved by way of direct trade with the Chinese. The bulk of the trade is still conducted through third parties. The daily said investigations showed that most Malaysian businessmen are still hesitant in doing business in China despite the government's encouragement and relaxation on travel restrictions. In the last 2 years, the government has approved more than 900 applications for business visas to China, but results appeared to be few and far between. The main reason for this lack of success, according to those who have successfully penetrated the China market, is that most local businessmen still do not understand the "intricacies" of doing business in China, THE STAR said. According to a consultant of China trade, Ian Forbes, who is director of Canadian Information Consultancy Asia, the widely held view of businessmen going into China to make big money and then leave, does not apply anymore. Businessmen expecting to strike a deal after one or two meetings with the Chinese are in for a big surprise.

"The Chinese are more interested in business partners who are prepared to make long term commitments. In this sense, they are looking for partners whom they can communicate, understand and trust," the report quoted Forbes as saying. In other words, there must be quanxi or relationship with the Chinese before any long term contracts are struck, said Mah Chee Wah, general manager of FACB, who has been dealing with the Chinese. This is because the Chinese had been isolated for years and their method of doing business is different from the rest of the world. They therefore approach any foreign businessmen with caution, preferring to understand them first before they conclude any deals. This is not surprising considering the previous bitter experiences when China opened its doors to foreign trade in the late 1800's.

"Many Malaysian businessmen failed because they failed to understand the Chinese mentality and they lack the patience and stamina to deal with the Chinese. Because of their planned economy, the bottom line is not profit and loss, but overall benefit for the country," he added. Thus, although a product or machinery might be suitable for use in China, the Chinese have to consider other factors like outflow of foreign exchange and the degree of need before they attempt to buy the product. One may think that the Chinese are procrastinating in their negotiations even though they appeared interested. There is no doubt that the Chinese want to buy the product, but then it is the question of how they allocate their scarce resources for optimum usage," the report quoted Mah as saying.

/8918
CSO: 4200/1070

RITHAUDDEEN COMMENTS ON RSA ATTACKS, VISIT BY JAPANESE

BK211340 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Malaysia has strongly condemned South Africa's attack on Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, in a statement described the attack as an act of naked aggression in defiance of all norms and principle of inter-state relations as enshrined in the UN Charter. He called for united international action to remove the scourge, apartheid, and all its manifestations.

The minister declared that the government and rakyat [people] of Malaysia support the freedom fighters of the African National Congress and the people of front-line states of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. He said their fortitude, determination, and courage are shining examples to the world.

Commenting on recent newspaper reports that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has a base in Sandakan, Sabah, the foreign minister said that there is no such base. The minister makes it clear that Malaysia as a matter of principle will not allow its territory to be used for activities detrimental to the interests of its neighbors.

This afternoon Tengku Rithauddeen expressed Malaysia's concern on issues including the appreciation of the yen, depressed commodity prices, and the downturn of Japanese investment in this country lately to the deputy foreign minister of Japan, Mr Shinchi Yanai.

This was stated by the acting secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Datuk Razali Ismail after Mr Yanai, who is the special envoy of the Japanese foreign minister, had called on Tengku Rithauddeen. Mr Yanai is on a visit to ASEAN countries.

/8918
CSO: 4200/1070

MALAYSIA

TWO SABAH ASSEMBLYMEN SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS

BK201355 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1314 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, May 20 (BERNAMA)--The Supreme Council of the opposition United Sabah National Party (USNO) Tuesday confirmed receiving resignation letters from two members quitting from the party and as party state assemblymen. Party acting President Sakaran Dandai said Tuesday the letters were received by USNO Executive Secretary Ismail Yunus at USNO's Headquarters in this capital of the east Malaysian Sabah State Monday. However, he said USNO still regarded the two as USNO members and USNO state assemblymen until their applications to resign were approved by the Supreme Council. The resignation letters of the two, Zaki Gusmiah (Sukau) and Jawai Isa (Sipitang), were sent hours after they were sworn in as assemblymen.

On Monday, the two together with 52 other members of the state assembly including 6 nominated members were sworn in before speaker Pandikar Amin Mulia. USNO won 12 seats in the recent state elections.

Sakaran said that under the USNO Constitution, the Supreme Council decided on approval of applications by party members to leave the party. He said provision was to facilitate efforts to settle problems involving the members first.

Sakaran, who is Sulabayan state assemblyman, said the party's Supreme Council had yet to approve the two applications in question and would discuss the matter soon.

/8918
CSO: 4200/1070

MILITARY DEPUTY CHIEF BELITTLES MARCOS LOYALISTS' FORCES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 pp 15, 17

[Text] A senior military official today belied reports that Marcos loyalists would attack Camps Crame and Aguinaldo in Quezon City, saying only 400 officers and men had remained unaccounted for since the February revolution.

In a news conference, Armed forces deputy chief Brig. Gen. Eduardo R. Ermita said those still "missing" represent only a small percentage of the 250,000-strong Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

They do not pose any serious threat to the military, according to General Ermita.

He said not all of them are armed, except those issued with firearms.

General Ermita said officers and men who had not yet reported back to the new AFP are welcome.

SUBMARINES

On published reports that loyalist forces are poised to raid Camps Aguinaldo and Crame, General Ermita said:

"We wish to inform the public that as far as we know, and we are quite definite about it as of this time, that we are not in a possession of any intelligence information stating that there are so-called loyalist troops who are planning to launch an attack on the general headquarters here in Camp Aguinaldo or in Camp Crame."

Ermita said some people must have been speculating because of rumors that the so-called loyalist troops are being organized in the Ilocos region by Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit, former Ilocos Regional Unified commander.

He denied there is such group undergoing training.

According to General Ermita, Dumpit has sent a letter to acting PC chief Brig. Gen. Renato de Villa denying the report.

In his letter, Dumpit said: "I deny entirely nor I have any knowledge re alleged regrouping of loyalist forces in the Ilocos region."

Dumpit is under house arrest by the military in his house in Metro Manila since the February revolution.

Col. Antonio Samonte, AFP deputy chief for intelligence, also squelched reports of submarine and aircraft landings in the Ilocos region. (PNA)

/13104
CSO: 4200/1088

PHILIPPINES

CEBU COLUMNIST SUPPORTS OPLE'S OBJECTION ON CONCOM

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 29 Apr 86 pp 4, 15

[Commentary by Godofredo M. Roperos: "Concom Composition"]

[Text]

WE DO believe there is validity in the objection expressed by the leadership of the Partido Nacionalista Ng Pilipinas (PNP) regarding the limitation imposed by President Aquino on those who would be members of the Constitutional Commission. It seems that the Executive Order constituting the Concom, carries a clause which prohibits those would-be members from running in the congressional elections that might have to be held as a consequence of the adoption of a new fundamental law.

The disqualification provision of the order, in effect, excludes from the framing of the new Constitution those who have in mind to run for the new Congress envisioned to be revived in the proposed Constitution. We expect that there will be two legislative houses in the new government. And yet, as PNP Acting Chairman Blas F. Ople pointed out, the prohibition will "effectively bar up to 90 percent of the best qualified Filipinos, especially from the younger generation, from serving the commission."

To our mind, the most significant point in this view, is the fact that the framers of the Constitution would be limited only to an "elitist" group, those who would be presumed are not aspiring for any position in the new legislature. And since many of the younger ones would rather be in a body with a longer term, we could presume that many of the brilliant young minds would shy away from the Concom and opt for the Congress. Then our new fundamental law would be a product of a narrower spread of the nation's capable minds than it ought to be.

On the other hand, if our information is correct, what is really going to happen is that the Concom members, whoever they will be, will not be going to actually write a new body of laws, section by section or article by article, but will instead be handed five working drafts. These will be the ones they are going to "marry" together, or mix in a brew, with the Concom as the convenient cauldron. Then can come up with a refined final draft based on the drafts given them. Well, probably, among themselves, they could add or substract whatever they may deem necessary to include or exclude from the final draft.

Our informant told us that the working drafts are now being prepared by five or so groups, tasked by President Aquino. One of the group is composed of incumbent and former officers of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Another group is said to be composed of retired justices of the Supreme Court. A third draft will come reportedly from the University of the Philippines Law Center. We are not quite sure where the two other drafts would come, but our informants mentioned that the religious group, possibly the so-called Jesuit Mafia, is also preparing one. We probably can expect another draft from the moderate left.

Thus, if our information is correct, the Concom will not really have much work to do on the new fundamental law. All that it may have to perform is to make the proper mix from the five versions. Or perhaps, as we have earlier said, it can create a brew, and come up with a fermented juice not unlike the famous L'il Abner Kickapoo Joy Juice, that used to give an unusual high to anyone who imbibed it. Perhaps, if the Concom can come up with such a constitutional mix, we would all have a high we never had before.

But levity aside, we really do believe that our friend Blas has a point here. Why should we not allow our young and talented potential leaders and politicians, those who still have many years to live and serve the nation, the opportunity to design the government and country they wish to have? Why allow only the aging, albeit experienced citizens, to frame the Constitution when they may not have long to live? Surely, the younger ones have a more propriety right to this nation then those who are already past their fifties or sixties?

"The provision (of the Executive Order) exaggerates potential conflicts of interest, "so said Mr. Ople," and overlooks the fact that it sets a drastic limit on the talent pool available to the President as the appointing power, and disregards the need to combine the dynamism of youth and the wisdom of experience through a greater inter-generational equity in the choice of delegates."

Besides, we believe that any fear of conflict of interest among those who would be Concom participants, who at the same time, also aspire for membership later on in the Congress, is minimized by the fact that the Constitution itself will still have to pass muster by the citizenry in a plebiscite. Then the general public will have a chance to go over the provisions in detail, and determine whether they are acceptable to them or not. This, to our mind would be enough constraint on, anyone who would include provisions in it favoring certain vested interests.

What is truly most important is the fact that our Constitution is framed by Filipino minds of as wide a representation of our social milieu, as it is possible and practicable.

/13104
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EXPELLED REBEL PRIEST STILL UNDER 150,000 PESO BOUNTY

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Rebel priest Conrado Balweg is still an enemy of the State despite his expulsion from the ranks of the New People's Army (NPA).

Col. Juanito Aquias, deputy commander of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) here, made this reaction after major newspapers published the ouster of Balweg from the NPA due to reasons like cohabiting with different women in his mountain hideouts.

"Balweg may now have a different ideology or conviction. But the fact remains: he is still fighting against the government," said Aquias.

However, he said, the military's intelligence units are still trying to penetrate Balweg's fortresses in order that the rebel priest would be given the opportunity to accept or reject the offer of President Aquino for reconciliation.

"If he surrenders, he can be considered a friend," Aquis said.

Balweg was never captured since he joined the Communist NPA in 1979. He still has on his head the prize of P150,000 for his capture, dead or alive.

Lately, he together with another rebel priest Bruno Ortega and NPA commander Mailed Molina formed the Cordillera Revolution Army (CRA) guided under the philosphy of the Igorots "Budong" or peace pact.

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PHILIPPINES

COTABATO DAILY REPORTS, VIEWS MUSLIM AUTONOMY RALLY

'Healthy' Signs of Political Maturity

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 19 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Sahid S. Glang: "Pressure Politics Bug Bites Bangsa Moro"]

[Text]

In the years before martial law, politics had been confined to the electoral arena where the two-party system dominated the scene. The Nacionalista Party and the Liberal Party had always alternated in capturing political power through the ballot. These political parties lacked ideological dimension and they differed only in the personalities representing each party. Both the NP and the LP were expressions of elite politics since they were controlled by landlors, capitalists, businessmen and industrialists.

Cultural minorities fearful

A leader of some cultural minorities in the region expressed apprehension that the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement might drive them out of their ancestral lands and worsen their living conditions.

Manobo leader Datu Sabandar Manialon of Barongis, Libungan, Cotabato expressed this fear to Officer-in-Charge Zacaria

The assassination of ex-Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. in 1983 gave new and expanded meaning to the concept of politics in our country. Beneath the veneer of galvanizing the Filipino people against the wanton arrogance of power by the deposed and discredited Marcos dictatorship, the tarmac murder has introduced what may be called "pressure politics."

Pressure Politics

Essentially, pressure politics involves the mobilization of the people from all sectors of society to exert strong influence on the powers-that-be to effect change and reforms in their policies. It is cause-oriented and not devoted to merely ensure the victory of a political personality or party in an election.

In fact, this new politics considers electoral struggle as simply a part of a broader concept of initiating political change through means other than elections such as rallies, prayers, strikes, pickets, boycotts and other forms of civil disobedience.

Pressure politics has been a smouldering phenomenon since Ninoy's death. It finally exploded in that historic February revolution which finally overthrew Marcos and installed Cory Aquino as President of our Republic. Thus, the much-abused term, "people's power" was coined and became fashionable.

Strictly speaking, Aquino did not become President because she won the February 7 snap elections whose rules and conduct were governed by the 1973 Constitution which is essentially a Marcos Constitution. In no way could she ever have assumed the Presidency if that Constitution was strictly followed because all the laws, decrees and statutes existing under that basic law were deliberately tailored to promote the victory of Marcos.

In so doing, all bodies whose functions were related to electoral contests like the COMELEC, the Batasang Pambansa and the Supreme Court were packed with Marcos loyalists to deny even the smallest quarter for a Marcos opponent to win an election.

No wonder, Marcos was able to pressure the Batasan to hasten his proclamation as winner in the snap elections inspite of the blatant irregularities surrounding that political exercise. Had it not been for the military-backed people's power revolution launched by militant Filipinos last February, Marcos would still have been President and he could never be legally toppled from power.

The success of people's power in ousting Marcos is the best proof of the effectiveness of pressure politics and the coming consignment of traditional politics to the dustbin of irrelevance.

Many people have been so mesmerized by people's power that they begin to be infected by it. They even abuse and misuse it as in the case of the KBL mayors who refuse to turn over their positions to their successors, the designated O-I-C's. These mayors entertain the illusion that the contagion of Cory's charisma has spread to them without realizing that their link with the abusive and corrupt Marcos dictatorship is already a thorn sharp enough to turn people away from them. At best, they can only bribe some of them.

Muslims Catching On

Pressure politics is now beginning to seep into what is commonly regarded as feudal Muslim societies as shown by the prayer-rally launched last April 14 by the Muslims at the Cotabato City Plaza. The rally is reportedly under the auspices of the fundamentalist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) headed by its Chairman, Ustadz Salamat Hashim.

The rally drew an estimated 50,000 people from the different towns in Maguindanao on its first day. Muslims from the neighboring Cotabato provinces also participated. What makes the mass action interesting is the active role played by the ustadzes and ulamas. This is a new element in Moro politics as for several years the datus and the traditional politicians have monopolized control over the Muslim people.

Battery of speakers, most of them ustadzes urged the Aquino government to immediately implement the Tripoli Accord entered into by the government and the MNLF in 1976. They demanded categorical answers from President Aquino or her representative as to whether the government sincerely wanted the Accord implemented, otherwise they would disperse and go back to the countryside.

One spokesman based in Sultan Kudarat town, Bobby Gumander, said that efforts have been exerted by the Islamic Conference and the Rabitaat to unite the feuding Misuari and Salamat factions when pressed by this writer that for the MNLF to negotiate from a position of strength they have to close ranks first.

Another spokesman, Tommy al-Mujahid from Parang and Buldon advanced the opinion that the MILF approved of the designation of Maguindanao Gov. Zacaria Candao as O-I-C of the merged LTP since his caretakership is only temporary. This is in response to questions that the merger is not enough to get us closer to the Accord as it still leaves out the provinces of Davao del Sur, South Cotabato and Palawan.

The crucial issue in this unprecedented Muslim rally is not so much whether or not President Aquino will implement the Accord as the fact that for the first time since the reign of Sultan Kudarat, the religious and mass sectors of Muslim society have been enlisted in a legal political action.

This is indeed a healthy sign of the political maturity of the Filipino people in general and the Bangsa Moro people in particular. If this pressure politics is tactfully sustained down to the projected local elections late this year, we can see as we have never seen before the first substantive change in Muslim society. With the intertwining of Islamic teachings and popular aspirations of the Bangsa Moro people, feudalism which stifled the growth of Muslim societies has to make way for a more populist solution to Muslim problems.

Two Muslims Critical

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 26 Apr 86 pp 1, 11

[Text]

Two Muslim readers, one from Mabini St., this city, and the other from Pikit have critical observations about the MILF prayer-rally last week and the rival claims of Nur Misuari and Salamat Hashim to speak for the Bangsa Moro people.

Ahmad F. Kayampao of Pikit observed that while the prayer-rally was peaceful, the rallyists were confused and dismayed about the issues involved and the results of the 3-day rally.

His observations:

1. The participants were informed that the rally was for unity and to pressure President Aquino for the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement. But the placards and the speeches were endorsements for Salamat and MILF's legitimate claim to the Autonomous Government.

2. The rallyists were told not to disperse until President Aquino officially responded to their demands. But because of adverse reactions through the radio about traffic disturbances the rally was stopped. There was no official statement from President Aquino. The rally did not catch the attention of the national papers.

3. Even with the rally ending with the speeches of the Muslim leaders and the presentation of the manifesto to the representative of President Aquino, the participants dispersed hesitantly and were determined to hold the rally until they receive the official commitment of the government.

4. The rally was not only a failure but also a show of weakness on the part of the organizers. The innocence and cooperation of the rural people were abused in the name of religious duty.

Abdullah Muhammad, al haj of Mabini St. wants to be clarified as which of the MNLF of Nur Misuari and the MILF of Salamat Hashim has the rightful claim to the leadership of the Bangsamoro revolution.

He observed that Arabian newspapers say the Organization of Islamic Conference recognizes only Misuari. But the April 14-16 prayer-rally proclaimed Salamat and the MILF as the advocates of the Tripoli Agreement.

He is also intrigued by reports that Misuari and Salamat had reconciled, yet they had not joined forces.

/13104
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COTABATO REACTION TO MORO AUTONOMY PRESSURES

Christian Inclusion Urged

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 19 Apr 86 pp 3, 5

[Article by Froilan R. Melendrez--"The Tripoli Agreement: A Christian Perspective"]

[Text]

Late November last year, I attended a "Muslim-Christian College Students Peace Conference" at the Shariff Kabunsuan Complex this city. The aim of the said conference was to analyze the problems and prospects for the attainment of peace in Mindanao. And one of the leading issues raised by the Muslim participants was the "non-implementation of the Tripoli Agreement of 1976."

In fact, the entire conference centered on the discussion of the Tripoli Accord with most of us, Christians, uninformed of its provisions. Having no clear ideas of what an "autonomy" meant (mistaking it for "secession"), we were annoyed of the Muslims' insistence on the full implementation of the Accord as one way to achieve peace in the region.

Though the conference was marked by cordial companionships, we couldn't help arguing on certain issues breeding contempt for each other's group.

Looking back at the conference experience and the present attempts of the government and MNLF factions to forge peace based on the Tripoli Accord, the question still boils down on how to draw a line of policies that will both cater to the needs and aspirations of both Christians and Muslims in Mindanao.

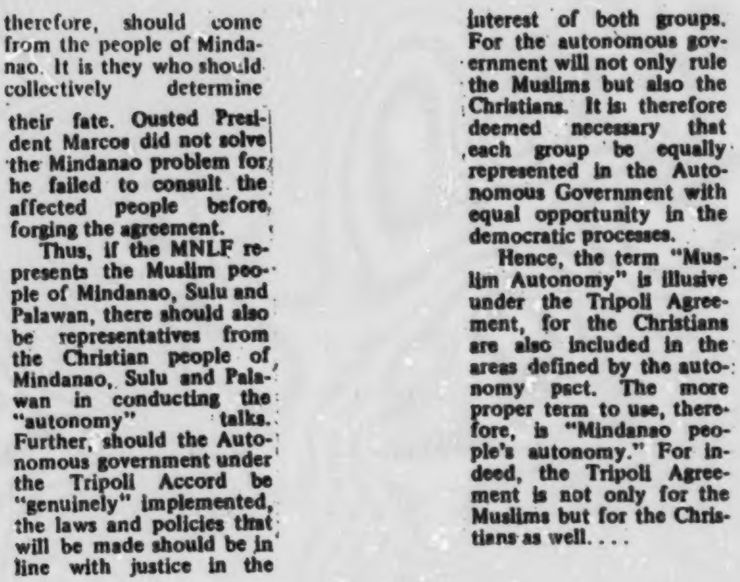
Many Christians feel apprehensive of the "autonomy" issue thinking that such will lead eventually to outright secession from the Republic while many Muslims feel that the Christian majority wants to deprive them of their right to "self-determination."

There is no question that every group of people has the right to "self-determination." The Muslims have the right to determine their fate; and so do the Christians.

The 13 provinces in Southern Philippines included in the Autonomy by the Tripoli Agreement are peopled by both Christians and Muslims. Even in Islamic Marawi City, there is a Christian population; and even in Christian Davao City, there is a Muslim population. For in reality, Mindanao today – its politics, economy and social life – is a mixture of the cultures of these two groups. Thus, Muslims should stop dreaming that this island belongs only to them and likewise the Christians should wake up from their "conquistadores" dreams.

The MNLF and the National government in conducting their peace talks with the view of fully implementing the Tripoli Accord should not only consider the Muslim interests but also those of the Christians. The Tripoli Agreement does not cover only a particular group of people but the whole people of Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan whether they be Christians or Muslims. Hence, the Agreement does not merely cover "Muslim Autonomy" but "Christian Autonomy" as well.

The ultimate decision,



therefore, should come from the people of Mindanao. It is they who should collectively determine their fate. Ousted President Marcos did not solve the Mindanao problem for he failed to consult the affected people before forging the agreement.

Thus, if the MNLF represents the Muslim people of Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan, there should also be representatives from the Christian people of Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan in conducting the "autonomy" talks. Further, should the Autonomous government under the Tripoli Accord be "genuinely" implemented, the laws and policies that will be made should be in line with justice in the interest of both groups. For the autonomous government will not only rule the Muslims but also the Christians. It is therefore deemed necessary that each group be equally represented in the Autonomous Government with equal opportunity in the democratic processes.

Hence, the term "Muslim Autonomy" is illusive under the Tripoli Agreement, for the Christians are also included in the areas defined by the autonomy pact. The more proper term to use, therefore, is "Mindanao people's autonomy." For indeed, the Tripoli Agreement is not only for the Muslims but for the Christians as well. . . .

Better Deal Expected From Aquino

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 19 Apr 86 p 2

[News Analysis by Abdul T. Sampulna" "The Bangsa Moro People and the Aquino Government]

[Text] There seems to be a better deal now on the problem of the Bangsa Moro people, or call them Filipino Muslims, under the Aquino government, as shown by the cordial invitation made by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to the MNLF groups, for a dialogue.

The so-called Mindanao problem, focusing on the Filipino Muslim or what is now known as the Bangsa Moro people, have many faces and with many and complicated causes, but basically, it boils down to one century of discrimination and neglect. As a result, the Bangsa Moro people became isolated from the mainstreams of the Filipino society and even politics as if they (the Muslims) are distinct and separate people.

Historically, the Bangsa Moro people never wanted to join the nation being built up, beginning even before the time Aquinaldo established his first Philippine Republic, and even when the Americans eventually administered the Island under the aegis of the Philippine Commonwealth. The reason or reasons were many, and one basic reason was, they could not agree to be under the rule of foreign power including Filipino Christians who bowed down to foreign invaders.

But the irony of history is the fact that despite and in spite of it, Mindanao and Sulu were incorporated into what is now known as the Republic of the Philippines. The Bangsa Moro people in turn became Filipinos themselves as contained in the Philippine Constitution of 1935. Even then, the Bangsa Moro people, through some of their leaders as some accepted the American leadership, rejected the blatant act of making them what they believed they should not be. The so-called Mindanao problem also largely intensified.

The urge for an autonomy is not new, and in fact, it is only the way out for the Bangsa Moro people. The mess created even by the Philippine educational system is defeatist as it is very against Islamic way of life. The educational system makes the Bangsa Moro people look like criminals in the eyes and minds of the Christianized Filipinos.

Ancestral lands of the people were titled by absentee landlords, and even Muslim professionals have no proper place right in their homeland. Hence, the birth of the MNLF, fundamentally speaking, was timely and correct. It was an outburst of "anger" long kept by them.

Now, the light of dawn, a very strong hope, has come. The Aquino government is reported to be willing to make a dialogue, a real one, to resolve once and for all the so-called Mindanao problem. In Islam, a dialgoue or call it consultation, is a basic philosophy, for it is by way of talking between two opposing parties that a problem, whatever its magnitude, can be settled with greater satisfaction to all concerned.

If only and eventually, the Aquino government can resolve the problem in Mindanao and Sulu, the Bangsa Moro people can, in turn, feel proud that they too, like the rest of the nation are Filipinos.

Non-Muslims Forging Stand

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 26 Apr 86 pp 1, 11

[Text]

Non-Muslim leaders in the city have started solidifying their stands in relation to the regional autonomy according to the Tripoli Agreement of 1976.

This is their reaction to the pressure that the Moro National (Islamic) Liberation Front on President Corazon C. Aquino to resume the negotiations to agree on the details of the Agreement then fully implement the Regional Autonomy.

While the three MNLF (MILF) factions separately led by Nur Misuari, Dimas Pundato and Salamat Hashim could not unite, each has given the President virtually an ultimatum to negotiate within a certain date or hostilities would be resumed.

Based on letter and reports reaching The Mindanao Cross, similar reactions are taking place among other non-Muslim sectors in other parts of the region.

OPTIONS

Among the Christian groups in the city, the options include: renegotiate the Tripoli Agreement, amend it, or reject it. Another is accept the Accord but the non-Muslims be equally represented in the negotiations to spell out its details and in the govenment of the Autonomy.

One reason given for the re-negotiation, amendment or rejection is the belief that the Agreement is one-sidedly in favor of the MNLF as the Philippine government panel had been pressured to sign the treaty. Furthermore, the Christian and other non-Muslim population of the area of the autonomy had not been sufficiently consulted.

The non-Muslim groups are aware of the risks involved in rejecting the Agreement and the difficulties in having it re-negotiated or amended. It will be opposed by the MNLF and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Autonomy with equal representation may be easier to negotiate. This has the support of some non-MNLF Muslim leaders, one of them a returnee commander. Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno of Southern

Command and Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang of RUC 12 and Recom 12 have come out openly in support of the idea.

MANIFESTOS

Two Christian groups, one the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus and the other the Tinig-Kristiyano sa Mindnao (TINIK) chaired by Kagawad Leonardo Rendon, have already sent copies of their manifesto to President Aquino.

Another group, the Concerned Citizens of Cotabato, led by Kagawad Virgilio Leyretana is still finalizing its manifesto following its first meeting last Wednesday.

DENIAL

In an interview Thursday, former MP Simeon A. Datumanong denied any pressure brought upon the members of the panel that negotiated with the MNLF in December 1976 in Tripoli.

With then Deputy Defense Secretary Carmelo Barbero as head, the Philippine panel besides Datumanong was composed of Karim Sidri, Ambassador Pacifico Castro and Ambassador Lininding Pangandaman as members.

The negotiation reached a stalemate on December 20, 1976 when the RP panel and the MNLF could not agree on the territorial composition of the autonomy. On the 21st, they wanted to go back to Manila but they could not get any air or land transportation out of Tripoli.

"We joked among each other that we were hostaged," Datumanong said. Apparently this was picked up by others as true.

On the 22nd, Datumanong said, a compromise was reached – the present 13 provinces as appearing in the Tripoli Agreement.

Datumanong also refuted the charge of Sultan Macapanton Abbas Jr. and other MNLF spokesmen that PD 1618 is a violation of the Tripoli Agreement. Instead, it is an "honest to goodness" attempt to implement the Accord.

It is not the fault of the Philippine government, he said, if the negotiations in Tripoli (February 1977) and not materialize because of the MNLF disunity.

TINIK

TINIK, in its manifesto (See Page 8), asked:

1. The national leadership to recognize the will of the people expressed in the referendum of April 17, 1977.

2. For proper consultation and representation through constitutional processes should the national government accommodate some of in Manila (April 1977) failed to agree on the details of the Agreement and other negotiations proposed, the last in Jakarta in March 1980, did the demands in the Agreement.

3. For Christian representation in the task force created under Executive Order No. 4 and headed by Atty. Michael O. Mastura.

4. That results of the negotiations with the MNLF be submitted to a referendum participated by all the qualified voters in the area of the autonomy.

CONCERNED CITIZENS

At the conference of the Concerned Citizens, it was agreed that there is a need for non-Muslims to unite and to discuss the problem with other non-Muslim sectors in other municipalities.

It was also pointed out that there is a need to explain clearly the Tripoli Agreement nationwide. Very few know its provisions.

Hotter heads demanded the outright scrapping of the Agreement or re-writing it with representation from the non-Muslims. One cooler head cautioned to "present our stand diplomatically" while stating that a "treaty must be reasonable."

MORE REACTIONS

Cross reporter Froilan Melendrez this week interviewed a number of people on the Tripoli Agreement. Some support it, others want it renegotiated with non-Muslim representation, while still others want it rejected.

Some of the reactions:

– Usman, who said he participated in the MILF rally in Cotabato City last week, said: "Aquino should implement the Agreement for us Muslims to gain justice." He warned that the Muslim autonomy is a must if the new government wants peace in this region, stating: "Give the Muslims what is due to them."

– A Kidapawan vendor said, she doesn't care whatever kind of autonomy comes. "Hindi ko alam yang Tripoli na iyan. Ang importante, unahin kaming mahihirap. Mayayaman lang ang nakikinabang diyan, eh." (I don't know what's Tripoli Agreement. Help the poor first. Only the rich will benefit from it.)

– A professional from Davao said the "negotiations can take place; but the Christians and other non-Muslim groups must be represented or consulted through a democratic process, a referendum. Otherwise," he added, the "Agreement will be favorable only to the Muslims, not for the whole people of the 13 provinces."

His companion, a lawyer, observed that "there is no clear definitions of the rights of the Christians and other non-Muslims in the Tripoli Accord. How can we be sure that our rights be respected if the Tripoli autonomy talks continue? "

– Elmer, a student of University of Southern Mindanao in Kabacan, Cotabato, remarked: "Hindi ba yang Tripoli Agreement na 'yan, si Marcos ang pumirma at nagnegotiate? Bakit pa dapat problemahin ni Aquino 'yan? (Marcos negotiated and signed the Agreement. Why should Aquino bother herself about it?) I think, the new government must not recognize the Marcos agreement."

– A Notre Dame teacher commented: "Look, in the last election, Aquino lost in Muslim-dominated provinces. How can they pressure Aquino to implement 'fully' the Tripoli Agreement? They liked the 'autonomy' given to them by deposed President Marcos."

– A KB member, proclaiming herself a Marcos loyalist, is blaming Aquino for making promises to the Muslims last election. (Did She? It was Marcos and the KBL who insisted she did. – Ed.)

– A Davao businessman pointing out that Muslims are the minority in the 13 provinces: "How can the minority rule over the majority. That's basically against the democratic process."

LAKAS for Tripartite Dialogue

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 26 Apr 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] As a reaction to the demand of the Moro National Liberation Front for the full and immediate implementation of the regional autonomy as set forth in the Tripoli Agreement, the Lapiang Kapatiran ng Sambayanan is proposing to have first a tripartite dialogue.

The organization, LAKAS for short, is based in Midsayap, Cotabato and, according to its acting president Atty. Alfredo C. Baylon Jr., is composed of Muslims and Christians. He described it as militant.

The dialogue according to Baylon must be among the equal number of representatives of the government, the Muslims and the Christians who are bonafide residents of Mindanao. He did not say whether the Muslims belong to the MNLF (MILF) or not.

"It is our belief," Baylon wrote, "that only through this healthy and peaceful exchange of ideas may the government be able to formulate a sound and acceptable policy on said delicate issue(s)."

And warned: "Otherwise, everything would be a waste of time, efforts, and resources, and maybe more lives."

The need for this tripartite dialogue, he said, is according to the principle of consultation "basic in any established democratic body politic."

Baylon observed that the MNLF demands for autonomy or secession "will surely directly affect the political destiny of Mindanao folks."

Yet, he observed further, "the Muslim leaders have so far been the only ones consulted by the present dispensation mercilessly leaving the helpless Christian majority to wander in the dark."

In his own appreciation, "the long years that we have been living as immediate neighbors (Muslims and Christians) developed among us a very deep sense of fraternal oneness in spite of some uneasy events confronting us in the past."

He believed that it is in order to preserve this "fraternal oneness" that it "becomes imperative to solicit the majority, if not unanimous, view or opinion of both Muslims and Christians" regarding the MNLF (MILF) demands.

Ignoring the Christians, he charged, is a negative approach by the government to the Mindanao problem. The Christian majority, he said, is not just "a force to reckon with" but is also the group that has "everything at stake."

Citizen Urges Referendum

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 26 Apr pp 1, 12

[Text] Nasser A. Uy, a resident of San Vicente, Cotabato City, is proposing the holding of a referendum before the Aquino government sits down to conclude any negotiation with the MNLF (MILF) whom Uy calls "Freedom Fighters".

The referendum, Uy suggests, must be in both Christian and Muslim dominated areas. The question is whether they favor the granting of the autonomy in their areas.

The proponents and the opponents of the autonomy, he said, can discuss with the people affected the benefits and advantages they may have from the autonomy.

"Only under this atmosphere where all individuals affected are aware and fully cognizant of the pros and cons in the autonomy, could an authen tic democratic procedure of imposing such set up be fully realized," he said.

He adds: "Until then, these so-called "freedom fighters" (have) no right whatsoever to insist on their demands to full autonomy from our national government."

Uy expressed doubts whether the three MNLF factions could unite to form a consensus to discuss with the government panel. He also wondered whether the "freedom fighters" will command a following from the Muslim masses.

He even wondered whether the Aquino government would honor the Tripoli Agreement now that the situations existing before have changed.

/13104
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MINDANAO PAPER WELCOMES PROVINCIAL OIC REPLACEMENTS

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER 21 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Complete Change"]

[Text] The coming of Local Governments Minister Aquilino C. Pimentel, Jr. to Dipolog City last April 17-18 has, once and for all, erased doubts in the minds of all the doubtfuls and denied rumors spread by "sipsips" and "balimbings" that some KBL mayors will be retained. What actually happened was a complete change. All the KBL mayors were replaced by the recommendees of Ernesto S. Amatong, United Nationalist Democractic Organization (Unido) provincial chairman.

The change in leadership from the Marcos loyalists to the Aquino backed people power supporters will gradually change the political system into a more responsive and democratic system, free from graft and corruption in the government service.

Significant in local event was the act of Minister Pimentel in signing the appointment papers in the presence of the recommendees themselves. Historical was the mass oath-taking of all the appointed before Minister Pimentel. This only shows that there is unity and strength among the Unido leaders in the province and in the two cities.

Let the newly appointed officers-in-charge prove their worth. Let them prove to their constituents that the new government of President Aquino was not mistaken in appointing them. Let them serve their best so that the people will judge them in the next local elections.

/13104
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POLITICIANS' MOVEMENTS ANALYZED, COMPARED

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 26 Apr 86 pp 4, 9

["Comments on News" by Patricio P. Diaz, Editor: "Behind 'Sound and Fury'"]

[Text] Two Mindanao politicians have made big waves in media: Ruben Canoy of Cagayan de Oro City and Gov. Ali Dimaporo of Lanao del Sur. They are not really rocking the boat but are making headlines.

Canoy, after losing the snap presidential election (getting, according to one report, 25 votes in Cagayan de Oro) announced an independence movement for Mindanao – the Federal Republic of Mindanao under the Mindanao People's Democratic Movement.

In the initial stage, the papers reported Canoy to have been in close coordination with Dimaporo, whose political fortunes were threatened with the deposition of President Ferdinand E. Marcos last February. But this week, Dimaporo speaking to newsmen in Manila said he opposed the Canoy movement.

In reality, Canoy's movement is all "sounds and fury signifying nothing". The only danger it poses is that it can encourage similar movements if the Aquino government tolerates it. It can embolden the more dangerous Marcos followers to solidify their ranks.

Dimaporo is enigmatic. One time, he said he did not recognize President Corazon C. Aquino as president for he did not believe that a woman could lead.

This week, he said he would talk to President Aquino, "if she wants to see me" and remarking: "Who can say no to a beautiful lady?", reflecting the young-hearted 68-year-old Dimaporo.

He alternated in warning and advising President Aquino on the MNLF problem and believing that "Aquino can peacefully resolve the Mindanao conflict."

He offered to cooperate with Aquino but warned not to change him as governor of Lanao del Sur as "the government won't be able to control the situation. The rebels will again take over."

While he professed his loyalty to deposed President Marcos, he denied Marcos' television statement from Honolulu that he, Dimaporo, was out to topple the Aquino government and that his armed men outnumbered the military 20 to 1.

Dimaporo's "sounds and fury" signify something. He is fishing for political concession. Before being a Marcos loyalist, he had been a Macapagal loyalist.

Will President Aquino bite Dimaporo's bait? One thing is certain: Dimaporo can make trouble which Canoy cannot.

/13104
CSO: 4200/1088

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO COLUMNIST DEFENDS MARCOS, LEGACY

Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 24-27 Apr 86 p 2

["What Are We In Power For?" by Jose M. Santes]

[Excerpt] The black propaganda against the President of the Republic of the Philippine, Ferdinand E. Marcos and First Lady Imelda R. Marcos is hurting OIC Cory Aquino instead. People said the newsreportings against the First Couple are overkill innuendoes, and is being denied and disputed one after the other. President Marcos and the First Lady Imelda must have done favors for the millions men, women and children through humanitarian gestures, mercy medical treatment and personal charitable doleouts to the needy, etc. There are humanitarian efforts that could not be measured in terms of money but could only be compensated by gratitude and loyalty to the First Couple of the Land. Twenty years of serving the Filipino people, and 10 years a congressman and senator, are years that have benefited tens of thousands of beneficiaries and to include the release of the late Senator Benigno Aquino for medical treatment despite of three convictions, one was a death sentence and two convictions of 20 years imprisonment. It was not the act of President Marcos to convict the late senator but that of the military tribunal who must have been embarrassed by President Marcos for allowing the late senator out of the country for humanitarian reason, although if the information is correct, Tony Floirendo must have a hand of bridging for the release of Aquino for medical treatment abroad.

Col. Rodolfo Biazon should be commended for his speech at the Rotary in Baguio City. The tenor of his speech was a food for thought that Pres. Aquino should seriously take into consideration. If ever reforms and reconciliation are of the essence, nothing has changed, it seems, it is the same pattern of government with different colar. In the assignment of OICs, it seems, it is a calculated act preparatory for the presidential ambition of her minister for local government. The term of office of the elected sequestered positions is not yet due. To change them without any reason at all, would tend a silent under-current of the victims. Everything that started from a small thing may trigger to an escalated undue proportion.

* * * * *

During the speech of Gen. Fidel Ramos at the American Legion Convention in Manila last April 12, he said that the action of the People's Force was an act of the Supreme Being. He said that the Philippines had undergone more than 100 rebellions since the Spanish colonization of which the Dagohoy rebellion was the longest that went on for 8 years. He said that Martial Law was declared to save the Republic but failed to contain the NPAs because of too much politics. Gen. Ramos never mentioned about President Marcos in his speech. But certain Balikbayans talk big against President Marcos. These are the cowards who fled the country at the time of crises, and now they have the temerity to say against the President as if they are the bravest creatures.

/13104
CSO: 4200/1088

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

DEPUTY PREMIER TO PRC--The second deputy prime minister, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, left today for a 12-day official visit to China. Before his departure, Mr Ong said his visit was a follow-up to those made last year by the prime minister and other ministers. Mr Ong, who will be meeting the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, said Singapore would like to share its experience with China in airport building, port management, and tourism. During his visit, Mr Ong will also officially open the Trade Development Board office in Shanghai. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 May 86 BK] /8918

AIR TALKS END 'IN DEADLOCK'--Singapore, 23 May (BERNAMA)--Talks between Singapore and the Soviet Union to renew the air services agreement between the two countries ended in a deadlock Thursday, a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (CAS) said. Both parties have agreed to hold another round of talks in Moscow in October this year. The talks followed Singapore Airlines [SIA] being granted flying rights into New Delhi from last month. At present the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, is allowed to fly from here to New Delhi and from New Delhi to Singapore. Singapore has no objection to Aeroflot continuing with its present service but would like to have a more liberal arrangement with the Soviet Union. At present SIA can carry passengers to and from Moscow with no stopovers. It cannot carry passengers beyond Moscow. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0901 GMT 23 May 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1083

THAILAND

OPTIONS TO HELP DEFENSE STATE FIRMS PROPOSED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 86 p 30

[Article by Choopong Maninoi]

[Text]

THE Defence Ministry will soon propose to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who is also Defence Minister, three options to bail out the operations of the four loss-ridden state enterprises under its control.

A highly placed source in the ministry told *Bangkok Post* at the weekend that the Glass Organisation, Battery Organisation, Preserved Food Organisation and Tanning Organisation were already in a "critical" condition and would collapse without emergency measures to shore up their operations.

This is because these firms are plagued not only with losses but also several other problems.

According to the source, Deputy Defence Minister ACM Panieng Kantharat will soon propose the three alternatives to Gen Prem for consideration.

The first option, the source said, is to resume negotiations with the Industry Ministry to take over the control of the four organisations. The negotiations have been stalled since last year.

The second choice is for the ministry to retain the four firms after revamping their entire operations, including modernising the production process by boosting machinery efficiency, reducing staff, exploring new markets to cope with their products, etc, the source said.

The final alternative, the source said, is to sell them to the private sector.

According to the source, it would be difficult to implement the last option because the four firms are considered vital to the national security as their products are considered strategic goods.

Moreover, the existing staff of the four firms would strongly oppose such a move because of their fear of losing the good privileges and welfares of a state firm's status they now enjoy.

As for the second proposal, the source said, a large sum of money would be required for major reorganisations and production modernisation.

But if this option is to be implemented, thorough consideration should be given to several problems, like the bureaucratic system, particularly the military system, the source said.

The source said that as for the first choice, the Defence and Industry ministries had tentatively agreed on the transfer of the four firms from the first to the latter, with former Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen Chamnan Nilvisst agreeing to clear certain issues concerning the four firms, including their financial statements.

But the issue has been stalled and there has been no progress on the matter, the source said.

The source noted that Gen Prem would have to carefully consider the three options and decide soon to bail out the four state firms.

Meanwhile, Industry Ministry sources said it was unlikely that the ministry would agree to the takeover because the ministry was already facing a headache over some loss-ridden state firms under its responsibility, like the Offshore Mining Organisation.

But in case the ministry has no choice and is asked to take over the four firms, it may lay down certain preconditions, like inviting private companies to take part in revamping operations which should require quite a substantial investment, the source added.

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CSO: 4200/1072

THAILAND

ACCORD WITH JAPANESE BANKS ON SYNDICATED LOAN

Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 86 p 21

[Text]

THE Finance Ministry yesterday signed an agreement for a 58 billion yen syndicated loan with 19 Japanese banks and five life insurance companies at the Erawan Hotel. Representing the Thai government in the refinancing programme was Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakool.

The Bank of Tokyo, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, the Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp and the Mitsui Bank form the core of the lead manager group in this financing.

This, the first-ever yen syndicated loan to the Thai government, is one of the largest loans so far provided to the borrowers in the Asian region. Also, the 15-year maturity for one of its tranches is the longest seen in recent years.

The loan is split into two tranches: Tranche A of 32.7 billion yen for a 10-year maturity with two-year grace period at the long-term prime leading rate prevailing at the drawdown date.

Tranche B of 25.3 billion yen is for a 15-year maturity with two-year grace period at 0.2 per cent over long-term prime lending rate for the first 10 years and 0.1 per cent over long-term prime rate prevailing at the time of the rate review for the remaining life.

The commitment fee is 0.375 per cent per annum. The loan is needed to refinance existing loans which bear heavy costs because state enterprises, which borrowed during the past 4-6 years, paid between 7.1-9.2 per cent per annum, compared to 6.1-6.7 per cent after the refinancing.

But when combined with other fees, the cost of the loan will be about 6.2-6.8 per cent per annum and the government can save between 0.8-2.8 per cent or 760 million baht a year.

"The Finance Ministry has received good cooperation from Japanese financial and insurance institutions who have high regard for Thailand's credit rating and the country's fiscal and monetary management as well as debt management," said a statement by the Finance Ministry.

Finance Permanent Secretary Panas Simasathien said it was the first time for the signing of an agreement for such a huge loan.

The main beneficiaries of the refinance package are Thai International Airways (¥25.3 billion), the Government Housing Bank (¥10 billion), the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (¥3 billion) and the Ministry of Finance (¥19 billion).

The ministry will be the first agency to use the money to repay existing debts: ¥10 in June, and ¥9 in July.

Nibhat Bhukkanasut, the deputy director of the Fiscal Policy Office, commented on worries expressed by state enterprises that repeated refinancing of debts will handicap them when they want to engage in new borrowing. They are said to be worried that prospective lenders will be scared off.

Nibhat said that problems of this nature should not arise because the government guarantees the debt. Everyone knew in advance that it was going to happen, he said, so everyone could be prepared for it.

He added that the government's outstanding debts amount to more than US$2,000 million, of which about 30 per cent is in yen. The refinancing comes under two royal decrees, he said, which are still in force.

Out of a target of refinancing US$700 million, the government has already done this by issuing floating rate notes (FRNs) in two batches, for US$300 million and just over US$300 million respectively. Since over US$600 million has already been financed by this means, he said, the government is not likely to issue any more FRNs this fiscal year.

Kitti Phatanaphongphibul, managing director of the Government Housing Bank, said that this refinancing will save the bank ¥170 million in interest payments. The bank's total outstanding debt in yen in ¥5,000 million, he said. It also owes in Swiss francs and West German marks, as well as government bonds, but this cannot be refinanced.

Nibhat added that the signing of the agreement in Thailand has been made possible by alterations to the law, which means that instead of paying stamp duty of 0.5 per cent, only 10,000 baht has to be paid. If the signing had taken place in Japan, the duty would have been 1.5 million baht. In addition, a large number of guests could be invited to Thailand.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1072

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FORECAST ON ECONOMY

Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 85 p 18

[Text]

LAST December, the Thailand Development Research Institute predicted that economic growth this year would be 3.2 per cent, a figure widely described as bleak. This year the forecast has been revised several times, the latest reaching 4.6 per cent, as a number of new factors, including the general election, have emerged.

This is the full text of the latest revision prepared by Dr Chalongphob Sussangkarn for the director of TDRI's macroeconomic policy programme, Dr Virabongsa Ramangkura.

A NUMBER of recent changes in external environment and policy measures and their likely impact on Thailand's economic performance are outlined. The various changes are:—

1. The sharp decline in international oil prices.
2. The US Fram Act.
3. The decrease in electricity charges.
4. The decline in interest rates.
5. The recent FY '87 budget announcement.
6. The recently announced general election.

In February, TDRI carried out an update to the year-end conference forecast based on the expectation, at that time, that the world price of crude oil would drop to $20 a barrel by July, implying an average price for 1986 of $22 per barrel. The February update also took account of the likely impact of the Farm Bill, by assuming that the passage of the Farm Act will lead to a 10% decline in the world price of rice. The result of the February simulation showed that the combined effect of the Farm Bill and oil price declining, to an average $22 a barrel implied an improvement in Thailand's economic performance, but the effect is very small, around .2 per cent improvement in GDP growth, with the beneficial effect of the lower oil price being offset substantially by the effect of the Farm Act.

Since that time, the world price of oil has fallen much faster and lower than the assumption used in the February update. Currently, the average price of crude oil is below the $15 a barrel level, with many experts believing that the price will remain around the current level through out 1986. At the same time, a number of policy measures have been passed by the government, reducing the retail price of gasoline, diesel and other oil products, reducing the rate of interest, the price of electricity, and the FY '87 budget has been prepared. These economic changes together with the fall in world oil price beyond previous expectation, as well as the recently announced general election, imply the need for another update to the economic forecast.

This note examines each of these changes and their likely effects on the Thai economy in turn. Each of these changes is briefly discussed. Then the most recent forecast for Thailand's economic performance for 1986 will be presented.

In summary, the sum total of all these chages are likely to substantially improve Thailand's economic outlook compared to the TDRI year-end forecast. The major factor contributing to the improvement is the sharp decline in world oil prices. On the other hand, the US Farm Act, will have the opposite effect, and will offset, to some extent, the improvement from the oil price decrease. Like the decline in the World oil prices although to a lesser degree, the general election will stimulate the economy due to the expected large expenditures by the various political parties, with an order of magnitude similar to the Farm Bill but in an opposite direction. The other changes, i.e. the reduction in electricity charges, the fall in domestic interest rates and the recently announced budget for FY '87, are unlikely to be as significant.

THE FALL IN WORLD OIL PRICES

The assumption used in the February update was that the world price of crude oil would decline to $20 a barrel by July 1986, implying an average price of $22 per barrel for 1986. Current, the average price of crude oil in the world market is below the $15 per barrel level. In the latest forecast, it is assumed that the world price of crude oil will remain at the current level for the rest of 1986. This will imply an average price for 1986 of about $15.9 per barrel.

Apart from the direct effect of the lower oil prices on oil products, the fall in the world price of oil will also have a number of implications for the world economic outlook, which will indirectly effect Thailand through international trade. The major changes, and assumptions of the order of magnitudes, are given in the table below.

WORLD IMPACT OF OIL PRICE DECREASE

	BASERUN	OIL PRICE DECREASE (AVG $15.9 FOR 1986)
GROWTH OF	1986	1986
WORLD GDP	2.50%	3.50%
WORLD INFLATION	3.00%	1.50%
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICES	3.00%	1.50%
WORKER REMITTANCES	-5.00%	-10.00%

As can be seen, the fall in oil prices will increase world GDP growth. It is expected that this will be on the order of 1% of GDP growth, increasing world GDP growth to 3.5% for 1986. It will also lower the world inflation rate by around 1.5% to a rate of 1.5% for 1986 compared to the 3% rate of inflation used in the yearend forecast. The lower rate of inflation will affect the world prices of Thailand's industrial exports and imports. It is assumed that these will increase in line with the rate of world inflation, i.e. by an average of 1.5% in 1986, compared to the 3% figure used in the yearend forecast. In addition, the fall in world oil prices will likely lead to less demand for Thai workers in the Middle East, and will lead to a sharper decline in the remittances from Thai workers abroad compared to the yearend assumption, declining by 10% compared to the previously assumed 5%.

In so far as the direct impact of the oil price declined is concerned, the average $15.9 per barrel represents a decrease of 40% compared to the $26.5 per barrel average for 1985. This represents a substantial saving for the economy. In 1985, oil imports amounted to around 56,000 million baht. If oil imports stayed at the same volume as in 1985, Thailand can expect a saving of around 22,000 million baht in oil import bill. The actual figure will be less than this amount because the lower domestic price for oil, as announced by the government will lead to a higher demand. Additional demand will also come as a result of the faster rate of economic growth brought about by the oil price decrease, as well as some substitution between foreign and domestic oil sources. In the latest simulation, it is assumed that the government will pass on half of the price decrease to the consumers in the form of lower domestic oil prices. This will help stimulate the economy as consumers experience an increase in their real income, and producers face lower production costs. The government will also benefit substantially in the form of higher tax revenues. As an order of magnitude, the oil price decrease by itself should add around the order of 1.3-1.5% to GDP growth. The government can also expect an increase in revenue of around 12,000 million baht.

DETAILS OF ELECTRICITY RATE REDUCTION

The details of the electricity rate reduction broken down by different types of users and the estimated cost savings are as follows:-

User Types	Cost Savings (Millions of Baht)	
	Electric Charges	Fees
1 Private Residences ,	153.91	-
2 Small Business	93.12	-
3 Big Business	90.12	-
3.1 Hotels		89.01
4 Small Industries	59.26	-
5 Big Industries	144.42	-
6 Hospitals, Schools etc.	9.44	-
7 TOTAL	550.27	89.01

The total savings of 639.28 million baht represents only about 1.5% to 2.0% of the total usage of electricity. The industries most likely to benefit are those with a high proportion of electrical costs in total production costs. The major sectors are:-

Sectors	Share of Electricity in Production Costs
Water	23.2%
Basic Metals	18.3%
Plastic Prds	13.4%
Paper	13.2%
Chemicals	10.7%
Industrial Machineries	7.1%
Cement	6.8%

SOURCE: 1982 Input-Output Table for Thailand

In view of the small amount of the rate reduction, it is estimated that any stimulation to economic growth will be very small; around the order of 0.1 of a per cent at most.

INTEREST RATE CHANGES

The recent decline in interest rate by 1.5% is unlikely to have much effect on the real growth of the economy compared to 1985. The fall in oil prices and electricity charges, as well as lower rice price due to the Farm Act will cause the rate of inflation to be lower by around 1.5-2.%. This will keep the Real Interest Rate (the difference between the nominal rate of interest and the rate of inflation) almost unchanged between 1985 and 1986. As the real rate is the relevant one for most economic decisions, the economic impact of the decline in interest rates is probably negligible. Of course, if the rate of interest did not decrease, the impact on the economy would have been deflationary, as the real rate of interest would have gone up from the level in 1985.

BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR FY'86 AND FY'87

The details of the recently announced government budgets for fiscal year 1987 and the budget for fiscal year 1986 are as follows:

GOVERNMENT BUDGET
(MILLIONS OF BAHT)

	FY'86	FY'87	% change
EXPENDITURES			
Investments	34,267	34,267	.00%
Personnel	80,416	85,416	6.22%
Debt Servicing	46,835	56,150	19.89%
Others	50,132	50,167	.07%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	211,650	226,000	6.78%
REVENUE	168,100	184,000	9.46%
BUDGET DEFICIT	43,550	42,000	-3.56%

As can be seen from the table, total expenditures are projected to increase by 6.78% in nominal terms. However, a scrutiny of the details reveals that the FY'87 budget is a rather restrictive budget.

The item with the largest growth is debt-servicing. This reflects the current weak financial position of the government. Investment expenditures show zero growth. Personnel salaries are budgeted to increase by 6.22%. This includes the 2% projected increase in government employees, and the normal increase in current employees'salaries from grade advancement. Other expenditures are almost at the same level as in FY'86.

The FY'87 budget's expenditure level is about the same level of magnitude as that assumed for the TDRI year end forecast and the February update. These assumptions on expenditure levels remain unchanged in the current forecast. Of course, the revenue figures will change substantially due to the increase in taxes from oil as well as increase in tax revenue from other sources as the economy picks up (the revenues for the government is an endogenous variable in the TDRI model).

THE U.S. FARM ACT

The impact of the US Farm Act on world commodity prices, especially on the world price of rice, is still rather uncertain. Recent indications seem to suggest that the previous assumptions used in the February TDRI forecast update, i.e. that the world price of rice will decline by about 10%, is still within the right range. This assumption is also used in the current forecast.

As an order of magnitude, rice export for 1985 was around 22,000 million baht. A 10% decrease, assuming the same volume, is equivalent to 2,200 million baht. This, together with lower incomes from lower domestic prices and the multiplier effect is likely to lower GDP growth for 1986 by about .5-.6 of a per cent. As the situation regarding the rice trade is still fairly uncertain, the situation has to be monitored closely. If prices decline even more than the 10% figure assumed, then the impact on GDP growth and export revenues could be much worse than in the current update.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

The fact that there will be a general election is of course important politically. There will, however, also be a significant economic impact. The government estimates that it has to spend around 300 million baht in organizing the election. This is likely to be small when compared to the expenditures by the various political parties in canvassing for votes. In the current simulation, it is assumed that the total expenditures by the political parties in campaigning for votes will be around 3,000 million baht. As an order of magnitude, the Thai GDP is about 1,100,000 million baht. The 3,000 million baht expenditure by the political and the 300 million baht expenditure by the government represents an injection of about .3% of GDP into the economy. Currently, the banking system is experiencing excess liquidity, so the election expenditures are unlikely to crowd any other demand for banking credit, thus the net injection is probably around .3% of GDP. This is, however, only the first round effect. When the multiplier effect is taken into account, it is estimated that the holding of the general election will add about .5 of one per cent to GDP for 1986.

TOTAL MACROECONOMIC IMPACT

This last section summarizes the result of the latest forecast. First GDP growth for 1986 is now expected to be around 4.6% compared to the year-end forecast of 3.2% and the February updated forecast of 3.4%.

REAL GDP GROWTH

		YEAR-END FORECAST	LATEST FORECAST MAY 14, 86
	1985	1986	1986
PRIMARY	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%
SECONDARY	3.7%	3.5%	6.6%
TERTIARY	4.5%	2.8%	4.3%
TOTAL	4.2%	3.2%	4.6%

The agriculture sector is likely to show lower growth compared to the year-end forecast, 3.0% compared to 3.9%, due to impact of the Farm Act in reducing the price of rice compared to the price of other inputs. Other sectors will however show substantially higher growth. Industries is expected to grow at 6.6% in 1986 compared with the earlier forecast of 3.5%, while services is forecasted to grow at 4.3% compared to 2.8% in the year-end forecast. The major sectors to benefit are utilities (mainly through Electricity Generation and Water), 6.4% (latest) compared to 2.5% (year-end); Trade and Transport, 7.85% compared to 3.7%; and Manufactured Exports, 7.9% compared to 5.6%.

On exports, the increase in World GDP, while offset to some extent by the decline in world inflation will lead to higher export growth.

Agriculture and processing exports increase only slightly from the yearend forecast. On the one hand, faster world GDP growth tends to increase agriculture exports. However, the Farm Act will lower rice exports, although this is compensated for a little by better than expected performance of other crops such as rubber and maize. In total, agriculture and processing exports should increase by around 790 million baht compared to the yearend projection, and by around 1% when compared to the 1985 figures. Manufactured exports will perform much better, due to faster world GDP growth. These are now expected to grow by 14.8% in 1986 compared to the 6.1% expected in the yearend forecast, and represent an increase of 8,275 million baht compared to the 1985 earnings from these exports, or 4,840 million baht compared to the yearend forecast. In total, merchandise export is now expected to grow at 6.2% in 1986 (in baht terms) compared to the yearend figure of 2.3%, representing an increase of 7,326 million baht compared to the latter.

In the service account, the total export earnings will not changed much. On the one hand, tourism is likely to increase due to faster world GDP growth, while at the same time remittances from Thai

BALANCE OF TRADE AND SERVICES
(BAHT)

		YEAR-END FORECAST	LATEST FORECAST MAY 14, 86
	1985	1986	1986
MERCHAND EXP	189,058.6	193,414.5	200,740.6
MERCHAND IMP	254,340.2	258,486.2	252,404.0
B OF TRADE	(65,281.6)	(65,071.7)	(51,663.4)
SERVICE EXP	90,962.5	91,400.0	91,628.1
SERVICE IMP	66,804.7	65,911.6	65,374.7
NET SERVICE	24,157.8	25,488.5	26,253.4
B OF TRADE&SERV	(41,123.9)	(39,583.2)	(25,410.0)

EXPORT GROWTH
(BAHT)

MAJOR EXPORT CATEGORIES	YEAR-END FORECAST	LATEST FORECAST MAY 14, 86
	1986.	1986
PRIMARY	.6%	1.9%
PROCESSING	-.7%	.3%
X-15 MANUFACT	6.1%	14.8%
INFORMAL-INDUS	1.9%	5.1%
TOURISM	4.9%	7.6%
REMITTANCES	-6.8%	-11.7%
OTHERS	2.3%	4.9%
TOTAL	1.7%	4.4%
MERCHANDISE	2.3%	6.2%
SERVICES	.5%	.7%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

		YEAR-END FORECAST	LATEST FORECAST MAY 14,86
	1985	1986	1986
DIRECT TAX	33,490	34,208	34,184
INDIRECT TAX	123,960	125,445	140,000
TOTAL	157,450	159,651	174,170

GROWTH

	YEAR-END FORECAST	LATEST FORECAST MAY 14,86
	1986	1986
DIRECT TAX	2.10%	2.01%
INDIRECT TAX	1.19%	12.94%
TOTAL	1.30%	10.61%

workers abroad will decline faster than previously predicted. In sum, the service earning is expected to be 91,628 million baht compared to 91,400 million baht forecasted at the yearend.

Merchandise import is expected to decline by about 6,000 million baht compared to the yearend forecast, and actually decline by 0.8% compared to 1985. The saving from the lower oil price is offset by the higher volume, as the economy expands faster and some substitution takes place between domestic and foreign energy sources. The faster growth in investments will also mean that capital imports will increase by about 2,189 million baht compared to the yearend forecast. The service account will also benefit slightly, mostly from the decline in interest rate. In total, merchandise and service imports are expected to be 317,779 million baht, compared to 321,145 million baht for 1985, or a saving of 3,366 million baht.

With better export performance and a decline in imports, both the trade deficit and the deficit on trade and services show distinct improvements. In 1985, the trade deficit is estimated at around 65,281 million baht. In the latest forecast, this deficit is expected to decline to 51,663 million baht in 1986, or an improvement of 13,618 million baht. This compares to the trade deficit of 65,072 million baht forecasted at the yearend. Due to the large improvement in the trade account, the balance on trade and services is expected to decline from 41,124 million baht in 1985 to 25,410 million baht in 1986, representing an improvement of 15,714 million baht.

Apart from higher economic growth and better external balance, the other major beneficiary of the various changes is the government. The 1985 (financial year) government revenue from direct and indirect taxes is estimated at 157,459 million baht. In the yearend forecast, government revenue from these sources was expected to be 159,651 million baht in 1986, or an increase of 1.39% compared to 1985. With the sharp decline in oil prices, however, government revenue is now expected to increase by 10.6% compared to 1985, or to be 174,170 million baht, an increase of 16,711 million baht compared to the revenue in 1985, and an increase of 14,519 million baht compared to the level projected at the yearend conference.

Finally, with better export performance and further decline in interest payments, the debt service ratio will improve from the 28.8% forecasted for 1986 at the yearend conference. The latest simulation shows a figure of 27.5% for the total debt service ratio, and 10.1% for the public debt service ratio.

In conclusion, the Thai economy will benefit substantially from the various changes. The major stimulus will come from the decline in oil prices, with the general election expenditures also significant. The effect of the Farm Act is still highly uncertain, and must be closely monitored. If the adverse effect on Thai rice export and rice prices is greater than assumed in the current simulation, then the deflationary effect on the economy may be more severe. The other important factor is of course the development of the oil price over the next year or so. The simulation assumes that the oil price will stay at the current level for the rest of the year. This is crucial. If oil prices should start rising over the next few months, then most of the gain shown in the simulation may simply disappear, thus one still has to be rather cautious.

IMPORTS GROWTH
(BAHT)

MAJOR IMPORT CATEGORIES	YEAR-END FORECAST	LATEST FORECAST MAY 14, 86
	1986	1986
CONSUMPTION	4.3%	1.8%
INTERMEDIATE	1.2%	-3.0%
CAPITAL	1.0%	6.6%
TRAVEL&TRADE	2.8%	2.4%
INTEREST PAYMT	-5.9%	-14.4%
OTHER SERVICES	1.6%	9.7%
TOTAL	1.0%	-1.0%
MERCHANDISE	1.6%	-.8%
SERVICES	-1.3%	-2.1%

/9317
CSO: 4200/1027

SNOH WANTS CHANGES IN LAW FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Text]

Pattaya — Laws impeding economic growth will be overhauled and lawyers will get more recognition in the next five-year development plan beginning next year.

National Economic and Social Development Board secretary-general Snoh Unakul said yesterday the economy would be greatly improved if the Government could amend laws to complement development.

"We have to admit that we have forgotten our lawyers in the past 20 years," Dr Snoh told a gathering of about 800 lawyers.

"In the sixth plan, we will have to look closely at some of our laws which are the key factors in our economic development."

Addressing the concluding session of the three-day seminar on Law and Development, Dr Snoh said the Government must broaden its mind to amend these laws to enhance exports.

Some laws would have to be amended to ease government controls on foreign investors to encourage them to invest here to reduce unemployment.

"The country's past economic upsets were caused partly by obstacles from these laws which we have never thought of amending," he said.

Dr Snoh said the current plan, which will end in September, was a time when the country was most seriously hit by the global economic slump.

Although the pressure has eased lately, the situation has not been immediately felt because the kingdom's economic structure has not enable us to quickly adjust to the changing situation.

This called for the need for a thorough study of every aspect of the economic structure, including laws, during the next five-year plan.

PM's Office Minister Meechai Ruchupan said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda had appointed a committee led by Chulalongkorn University Dean of Law Prasit Kovilaikul to look into ways to amend the country's economic and commercial laws.

The committee, which comprises members of the Juridical Council and legal experts from Chulalongkorn, Thammasat and Ramkhamhaeng universities, would look into the problems posed by the current economic and commercial laws.

Mr Meechai said he would supervise this committee and the study would be concluded within the term of this Government and submitted to the Cabinet.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1072

THAILAND

1987 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR STATE FIRMS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 86 p 14

[Article by Pornpimol Ingkapradit]

[Text]

THE Budget Bureau has allocated 2,366.23 million baht to the 10 state enterprises in the budget for Fiscal 1987 — a 218.86% increase from their adjusted allocations totalling almost 742.16 million baht for Fiscal 1986.

An informed source in the bureau told *Bangkok Post* yesterday that the sharply increased allocations to the state enterprises were on the ground that some of these state enterprises will have to implement government-assigned projects in the new fiscal year and will need more money to do so.

"If the Government did not allocate budgets to them, they would have to acquire loans by themselves. But the loans acquired by these state enterprises might carry high interest rates and/or unfavourable conditions, so the Budget Bureau decided to allocate budgets to them," the source said.

These state enterprises include, among others, the Provincial Electricity Authority (18 million baht), Provincial Waterworks Authority (100 million baht), National Housing Authority (226.5 million baht) and Zoological Park Organisation (7.8 million baht). This will be the first time in years that they receive budget allocations, the source said.

In the case of the State Railways of Thailand, whose budget will soar by 813.4%, from 77.6 million to 708.8 million baht, it is because it provides a public utility and has been suffering losses in maintaining the price level, the source said.

Some other state enterprises, such as the Tourism Authority of Thailand (386.3 million baht), Sports Authority of Thailand (143.4 million baht) and Sceience and Technology Research Institute of Thailand (112.6 million baht), are non-profit organisations and receive budget allocations every year.

Some others, such as Thai Airways International, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, can generate incomes by themselves and do not need budget allocations from the Government, the source said.

Although the 1987 fiscal budget has been set at 226,000 million baht, government agencies and state enterprises are allowed to withdraw their expenditures from foreign borrowings by up to 12,978 million baht, bringing the effective total budget up to 238,978 million baht, against the 1986 total budget of 226,809 million baht comprising 211,650 million baht in fiscal budget and 15,159 million baht in foreign borrowings.

The Budget Bureau has given more importance to the commerce and tourism sector by raising its budget by 27.2% from the adjusted budget of 780.3 million baht this fiscal year to 992.9 million baht.

The debt service budget continues to dominate the overall budget with 56,150 million baht, up by 19.9% from the adjusted amount of 46,835 million baht this fiscal year.

The second and third largest allocations go to the national security and education sectors with 44,883.3 million and 42,885.3 million baht, respectively.

Broken down by spending purposes, the development programme receives 80,192.1 million baht, 35.5% of the total budget; normal operations, 130,307.9 million baht (57.7%); an debt settlement, 15,500 million baht (6.8%). Comparative figures for this fiscal year are 78,133.5 million baht (36.9%) for the development programme, 123,552.3 million baht (58.4%) for normal operations and 9,964.2 million baht (4.7%) for debt repayment.

Viewed according to economic characters, the budget for investments will be 34,507.7 million baht, down by 0.7% from the adjusted 34,267 million baht this fiscal year; the regular budget will be 175,992.3 million baht, up by 3.8% from 167,418.8 million baht; and the debt service will be 15,500 million baht, up by 12% from 9,964.2 million baht.

APPROVED

Meanwhile, the Cabinet yesterday approved in the principle the fiscal budget proposed by the Budget Bureau.

It instructed all ministries and state enterprises to consider the budget in details and if they find that the budget should be adjusted, they should consult with the bureau so the bureau can make changes and incorporate them in the budget to be proposed to the new Government for consideration.

But the Cabinet ruled that any adjustment must not change the total amount the bureau has allocated to each ministry.

EXPENDITURE BUDGET — BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR

	BUDGET YEAR		CHANGE	
SECTOR	1986	1987	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	17,029.3 (16,801.0)	16,772.5	−256.3 (−28.5)	−1.5 (−0.2)
Industry and mining	773.6 (722.2)	694.2	−79.4 (−28.0)	−10.3 (−3.8)
Communication and transport	10,769.7 (10,525.6)	10,623.1	−146.6 (+97.5)	−1.4 (+0.9)
Commerce and tourism	787.1 (780.3)	992.9	+205.8 (+212.6)	+26.1 (+27.2)
Science, technology, energy and environment	983.4 (975.3)	883.0	−100.4 (−92.3)	−10.2 (−9.5)
Education	41,424.9 (41,012.4)	42.885.3	+1,460.4 (+1,872.9)	+3.5 (+4.6)
Publich health	9,926.3 (9,762.3)	10,097.1	+170.8 (+334.8)	+1.7 (+3.8)
Social service	7,148.8 (7,088.7)	7,655.9	+507.1 (+567.2)	+7.1 (+8.0)
National security	45,135.7 (44,619.9)	44,883.3	−252.4 (+263.4)	−0.5 (+0.6)
Internal security	8,963.2 (8,803.9)	9,083.3	+120.1 (+279.4)	+1.3 (+3.2)
General administration	24,123.0 (23,723.4)	25,279.4	+1,156.4 (+1,556.0)	+4.8 (+6.5)
Debt service	50,935.0 (46,835.0)	56,150.0	+5,215.0 (+9,315.0)	+10.2 (+19.9)
TOTAL	218,000.0 (211,650.0)	226,000.0	+8,000.0 (+14,350.0)	+3.7 (+6.8)

NOTES: All amounts are in million baht.
Figures in brackets belong to the 1986 budget year after adjustments totalling 6,350 million baht.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1072

SURCHARGES PUT ON IMPORTS TO PROTECT LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 86 p 30

[Text]

THE Board of Investment has imposed surcharges ranging from 10% to 30% on seven imported items, aimed at protecting local industries.

The surcharge imposition, approved on April 22 by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda in his capacity as BoI chairman, came into effect on April 25, after being published in the Royal Gazette.

The surchages, based on the CIF prices, are:

- 30% on citric acid under the Customs Tariff No. 29.16, covering one year until April 25, 1987.
- 20% on direct dyes, reactive dyes and vat dyes under the Customs Tariff No. 32.05, excluding sulphurised vat dyes, solubilised vat dyes, indigo and unprocessed vat crude. This surchage will be in force for one year until April 25, 1987.
- 25% on bicycle and motorcycle chains and parts under the Customs Tariff No. 73.29A, for one year until April 25, 1987.
- 20% on those fibres which can be used as insulator or in absorbing noise or air filtering, under the Customs Tariff No. 70.20C. This surchage will last one year until April 25, 1987.
- 25% on Ganamycin Sulphate and Gentamycine under the Customs Tariff No. 29.44. This surcharge will last until October 29, 1986.
- 10% on sorbitol under the Customs Tariff No. 29.04, being in force until October 25, 1986.
- 25% on lead and alloy under the Customs Tariff No. 78.01, being in force until June 25, 1986.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1072

THAILAND

FISHERIES ISSUE CONTINUES TO CAUSE PROBLEMS WITH NEIGHBORS

Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Apr 86 p 18

[Article by Surin Maisrikrod]

[Text]

SONGKHLA — Thailand's fishing fleet — the sixth largest in the world — is casting its nets with abandon in the waters of neighbouring countries, creating a foreign policy problem the government is having a hard time trying to solve.

Virtually every few weeks, batches of weary fishermen caught poaching return to Thailand from jails from India to Malaysia. Foreign governments — most with which Thailand enjoys otherwise problem-free relations — are getting tougher and increasingly irritated.

Bangkok has been trying hard to alleviate the problem by wooing its neighbours into joint ventures, but few are interested.

"Our neighbours have asked us to warn Thai fishermen not to intrude into their waters," said a senior Foreign Ministry official, who insisted on anonymity.

"They have not said anything to the extent that our relations would turn sour, but they have already suggested their rising discontent," he said.

Responding to complaints from its neighbours, the Thai government last year for the first time enacted laws to discourage poaching in foreign waters. Under the law, fishing boat owners must pay for all fines and expenses incurred in getting the fishermen released from foreign jails.

Thailand's huge fishing fleet has been sailing into foreign waters as the Gulf of Thailand — the country's prime fishing ground — has become dramatically depleted. Thai fishermen readily adopted new fishing technology while proper controls were few or non-existent.

Experts say that over the past two decades, fishermen have used fine-meshed nets to scoop up all sea life, ignoring the need to allow species to procreate during certain seasons and grow to certain sizes. Illegal dynamiting also has destroyed coral reefs and other rich breeding grounds.

Thailand also has lost up to 300,000 square miles (780,000 square kilometres) following the declaration of 200-mile economic zones by neighbouring nations since 1978. As a result, officials say the country will lose between 400,000 and 600,000 tons of marine catch annually.

According to the Commerce Ministry, fish exports last year earned 17.21 billion baht (US$637.4 million), about 8.9 per cent of total export earnings. But fisheries department officials say some 600,000 tons of the annual 2-million-ton catch is netted in foreign waters.

Jia Kokphol, president of the Fisheries Association of Thailand, said about 1,000 Thai fishermen are serving jail terms in the four countries whose waters they most consistently violate: Malaysia, Burma, Vietnam and India.

Malaysia increased fines and patrols late last year after Malaysian fishermen charged that Thai fishermen were stealing their catches and boats and destroying their nets in the South China Sea. Burma has increased jail terms and patrols.

"Before we risked bad weather when we went out to sea. Now we risk bullets," said Udom Unnoi, 38, a fisherman at this major fishing port 950 kilometres (593 miles) south of Bangkok. Udom, a fisherman since he was 13 years old, said he was chased three times by Malaysian patrol boats last year.

Udom and thousands of other Thai fishermen like him would pose a much greater headache for the Foreign Ministry if Thailand was not fortunate to have good relations with the majority of its neighbours. With many of these countries, the fishing problem is the only major irritant.

A senior Malaysian official, who asked not to be named, said in a recent interview that Kuala Lumpur cannot afford to act tougher on the fishing issue because it needs Thai cooperation in fighting Malaysian communist guerrillas along the common border. Thailand and Malaysia maintain close political ties as members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Burma has been trying to improve relations with Thailand in recent years and has not allowed the fishing dispute to interrupt that process.

Vietnam has been the most critical over the issue, but Thailand in any case maintains bad relations with Hanoi because of its invasion of Kampuchea. Penalties are stiffest in Vietnam: jail terms last at least a year, each fishermen is charged about 13,150 baht ($500) for his release, and the Thais say they are harshly treated in captivity. The Vietnamese accuse the fishermen of being spies and smugglers.

The Thai government, trying to solve the poaching problem but maintain the catch, has tried actively in recent years to woo neighbours for fishing joint ventures, but there have been no takers thus far.

Rounds of negotiations with the Malaysians have produced no pact, and Malaysian fishermen oppose any deal, saying it would only encourage more Thais to come and take away their catch. Fishing is a state-owned business in Burma, and officials there say any joint venture agreement is unlikely.

At least eight countries allow Thai fishermen into their waters under private agreements, but most are a long sail from Thailand: Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Sri Lanka. The Thai government also is negotiating agreements with countries in the Middle East, Africa and the South Pacific. — AP

/9317
CSO: 4200/1072

THAILAND

COLUMNIST CITES DIFFICULTIES IN RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Surin Pitsuwan]

[Text]

OF all our four borders, the southern one with Malaysia appears to be most complicated. We know what we are up against along the borders with Laos and Kampuchea in the North and Northeast. Our western frontier with Burma is relatively quiet. Drug trafficking and occasional minority problems make the headlines once in a while. The Rangoon authorities are not completely in control of the entire border with Thailand. Thus border problems on that front are confined to "local authorities" or "border area's influencial elements."

In spite of the neighbourly relations cemented by the ASEAN spirit of solidarity, the border between Thailand and Malaysia remains sensitive and troublesome to both sides. As both governments renew their efforts to exert their full control within their national boundaries, points of irritation tend to grow rather than decrease.

The issue of the concrete wall and the barbed-wire fences being constructed along the 600-kilometre common border is a case in point. Malaysia claims that the wall and fences are well inside Malaysian territory. The Thai side complains that the wall and fences are a symbol of mistrust rather than a sign of friendship between the two ASEAN partners.

Dato Musa Hitam, until recently Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, said in Bangkok last July, that the wall and fences were to keep out communist guerrillas from southern Thailand and to prevent the smuggling of drugs, firearms and other items from Thailand into Malaysia.

Sources in the Thai Foreign Ministry told the *Bangkok Post* last week that constructing the wall was certainly not reflective of the close relations between the two countries.

Given the long friendship between the two countries, it is regretable that the issue of the wall should become a problem. If our friendship is to last into the future, each side needs to fully appreciate the hopes and fears of the other. Each must take the other's concerns and anxieties into consideration. Each must not exploit the other's weaknesses and limitations.

On the Malaysian side, the wall will serve as a clear demarcation that would solve illegal border crossings for whatever purpose. For the Thai side, the wall and the fences would accentuate the economic disparity between the peoples along the border. Unnecessary international attention would be drawn to the border areas. Particularly, attention projected from some Middle East Muslim nations.

The Malaysian policy-makers may think that with the completion of the wall and the fences, the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) problem would be left "on the other side of the border." The Thai authorities, already irated by Malaysia's position that the southern separatist movement is Thailand's internal problem, fear that they would be left to tackle both the CPM and the separatist foes with no bargaining chips to convince Malaysian officials to cooperate.

The fact that the economy of southern Thailand is tied so closely to the Malaysian economy is another reason the Thai side does not approve of the idea of a concrete wall. It will give an impression that the northern side of the border is so unstable and unsafe that Malaysian tourists would be discouraged from crossing the border. Investment and across-border trade would also be adversely affected by such an impression of insecurity.

Thai Foreign Ministry sources, who spoke on the condition that their identities not be revealed, pointed out that while members of the European Community work hard to dismantle border obstacles in order to encourage the free flow of peoples and products, Malaysia is trying to do the very opposite. Malaysian authorities, on their part, feel that the open border benefits Thailand's economy more than their own. A weaker economy always benefits from its more prosperous neighbour. Cheap labour flows to the stronger economy and with it come social problems of all sorts.

The idea of the wall also runs in the face of a tradition of mutual cooperation in development efforts between the two governments in the areas along the border. Since the people on both sides of the border are of the same socio-economic background, it is imperative that development plans be extended to cover both peoples. But recently Malaysian officials have let it be known that the pace of development works on the Thai side is much slower than on their side of the border. It might be best for them to get on with the works in their northern states. They pointed out the Golok River Basin Project as an example. Work on the Thai side is lagging behind.

The wall will also serve as an evidence for many Thais at all levels of bureaucracy, who have always had reservations about Malaysia's true intentions on the mutual border issues. The depth of Thai suspicion cannot be over-estimated. Gen Harn Leenanond, during his term as Commander of the Fourth Army Region, had claimed several times that Malaysia was "not being sincere." How pervasive this suspicion is, it is difficult to gauge. It can safely be said that much of the difficulties between the two neighbours in recent years have a lot to do with this deep and strong sense of mistrust bordering on jealousy of some sort on the Thai side. The construction of a wall does not help erase that unhealthy attitude.

Whatever the problems that exist between them, both Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur also realise that they need each other's cooperation for their own national interest. It is just that each side has not yet seen eye to eye on all the tactics and strategies being pursued by the other. Many times one side just assumes that the other will understand and appreciate its policies and the rationale behind them. Many times policies conceived with the best intentions in mind by one government could be received with high anxiety by the other government.

So far the strength of relations between the two capitals has survived the strains of suspicion. It would be extremely unfortunate if the two neighbours should become strangers only because they have assumed too much of each other's support and understanding, while failing to clear up even small points of misconception between them.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1072

SPK REPORTS THAI BORDER 'VIOLATIONS'

Week Ending 1 May

BK090548 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 May (SPK)--During the week ending 1 May, 21 reconnaissance flights by Thai L-19's, A-37's, and helicopters were reported above the 3 countries' border intersection; Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, Malai sectors; and other areas along the border, 1 to 5 km inside Cambodia's airspace.

At sea, 209 intrusions by Thai boats were recorded in the sectors belonging to Cambodia's territorial waters, between 5 and 35 nautical miles from Tang, Kong, and Poulo Wai Islands.

During the same period, several groups of Cambodian reactionaries infiltrated from Thailand into Cambodia for sabotage purposes. The local armed forces supported by Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action 219 intruders, including 110 killed, 25 captured, and 84 others forced to surrender. They seized 109 assorted weapons and a quantity of military equipment.

Week Ending 15 May

BK240700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK)--During the week ending 15 May, nine reconnaissance flights by Thai L-19's, A-37's, and helicopters were reported above the intersection of the three borders and the areas of Ampil, Yeang Dangkum, Hill 329, Route 56, and northwestern part of Koh Kong provincial seat, between 3 and 5 km inside Cambodia.

At sea, 198 Thai ships operated in the sectors located between 8 and 59 km from Kaoh Kong, Poulo Wai, and Kaoh Tang Islands.

On the ground, Thai artillery daily lobbed from 20 to 500 shells at Cambodia's border regions to cover the infiltration by Cambodian reactionaries. Intercepting the intruders, Cambodian border guards put out of action 183 of them, including 88 killed, 24 captured, and 71 forced to surrender. They also seized 64 rifles and a large quantity of other war materiel.

/12232
CSO: 4219/40

CHEA SIM RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR, DISCUSSES TIES

BK231330 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1119 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 May (SPK)--Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, received GDR Ambassador to Cambodia Rolf Dach this morning. On that occasion, Chairman Chea Sim called the GDR ambassador's mission to Cambodia an important contribution to strengthening the bonds of solidarity between Cambodia and the PRK.

He then briefed his guest on Cambodia's situation during the past years. Stressing that the military victory along the Cambodian-Thai border during the 1984-85 dry season constitutes a hard blow to the reactionaries of all colors on the payroll of the imperialists and expansionists.

Chea Sim also thanked the GDR Government, party, and people for their support and timely aid to the Cambodian people's revival efforts. He expressed firm belief that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and multiform cooperation between Cambodia and the GDR will develop with each passing day in the interests of the two peoples.

For this part, the German diplomat expressed the satisfaction at the vigorous development achieved by the Cambodian people during the past 7 years under the clear sighted leadership of the KPRP.

Talking about the 11th SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Congress, the German diplomat stressed that like the KPRP, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany always works in favor of peace against the threat of a nuclear war and constantly supports the peace initiatives formulated by the USSR.

Rolf Dach warmly rejoiced at the steady development of the GDR-Cambodia relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation.

/12232
CSO: 4219/40

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN GREETS BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION CONGRESS

BK231450 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1125 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 May (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has just sent warm greetings to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. The Cambodian leader wrote in a message:

"In its revolutionary annals, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union waged an enlightened and courageous struggle against the fascists, for the freedom of the Bulgarian peasants. During the years of struggle, the union always remained a loyal ally of the Bulgarian Communist Party and people in the land reforms and socialist construction in Bulgaria."

"After recalling the brilliant successes of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which determined the historic goals of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria on the basis of the principle of socioeconomic progress and scientific-technical perfectioning, General Secretary Heng Samrin went on:

"The PRK highly appreciates the foreign policy of peace, solidarity, and cooperation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB]. It fully supports the peace policy of the PRB which calls for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace, in favor of detente in Europe and the world. "Availing ourselves of this solemn occasion, we wish the congress be crowned with brilliant successes and relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two peoples further strengthen and develop in the cause of peace and socialism," the message said in conclusion.

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CSO: 4219/40

PEOPLE'S WAR IN LANG SON TERMED INCREASINGLY STRONG

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Feb 86 pp 11-21

[Article by La Thang, Member of the VCP Central Committee and Secretary of the Lang Son Provincial Party Committee: "People's War Against the War of Destruction and the Encroachment War in Lang Son Becoming Increasingly Strong"]

[Excerpts] Because of the brazen treason of the Beijing rulers, the soldiers and people of the border provinces in the north of our country were forced to rearrange and rebuild their battlefield position to protect our sacred sovereignty, defend the frontiers of the Fatherland, and defend the happy lives of the people. Within the nation's common defensive plan, Lang Son Province was reformed and its borders were appropriately readjusted.

First of all, the population, the production installations, the provincial organs, and the armed forces were redeployed. The province was divided to forward districts, rear districts, border villages, and rear-area villages. Priority had to be given to building up the forward districts and the border villages. Along the border there was created a border belt about 300 to 2,000 meters broad, depending on the terrain. In places which were important and had special security and national defense requirements, forbidden areas (permanent or temporary) were set up. The province recommended that the upper echelon promulgate regulations regarding the management and protection of the order region. Before there were official regulations, due to the urgent requirements the locality had to implement temporary regulations immediately to closely manage the border area. The regulations clearly determined the contents of the border area, the border belt, and the forbidden areas, and some of the rules regarding habitation, travel, and management in those areas. In the border belt, production activities continued to be carried out but they were undertaken only by the armed and semi-armed forces. Generally speaking, no people live in that belt, travel is restricted, there are tight inspection and management measures, and the population has been moved to the rear. In the border area, the only people living there are local people, people who are on the legal population registry. They are also continually inspected and managed. The regulations regarding the management and defense of the border area were made public so that the entire population could observe them, there were markers delineating the areas, stations were set up to control the border defense forces, and obstacles were emplaced (or natural obstacles were taken advantage of).

When the people were moved there was guidance and assistance by the governmental administration and the mass organizations. The cadres and party members took the lead, mutual assistance was organized among the people, and the rear areas assisted the forward areas. The organization of the population was coordinated with the organization of production and the organization of militia, each population cluster combined economics with national defense, and there were formed integrated combat clusters within the border district military bastions, which coordinated with the local armed forces and the on-the-spot main-force troops to create an increasingly stronger defensive status in the border area.

There has been great progress in industrial production, communications and transportation, capital construction, and the other economic and professional sectors in comparison to the past. The Vinh Thinh chemical enterprise and the Na Duong mine are managed by the central echelon and have developed many times over in comparison to the past. The machinery, construction materials essential oils distilling, earthenware and glass, ready-made clothing, food processing, and other sectors which were devastated by the Chinese reactionaries in the fighting in February 1979, have been restored and are gradually meeting the requirements of the people. Furthermore, additional enterprises have been built and new products, such as cement and paper, are being produced.

5616
CSO: 4209/468

CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR MURDER, THEFT

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Feb 86 p 4

[Court News column: "Stiff Sentences Given to Criminals Who Used Guns in Stealing a Motorcycle"]

[Text] As previously reported, around 2000 hours on 20 October 1985, two criminals shot and serious wounded three people and then stole a new Honda motorcycle. This occurred on Pham Phu Thu Street (near the garbage dump) in Ha Ly Subward, Hong Bang Ward. The next day, the two criminals were arrested, and guns, ammunition, the motorcycle and many other pieces of evidence were seized.

The two criminals were identified as Le Anh Tung, who was born in 1967 and who lives at 6/15 Pham Hong Thai Street in Hong Bang Ward, and Nguyen Duc Toan, who was born in 1963 and who lives at No 5 Pham Hong Thai Street.

Tung had been given a dishonorable discharge from the army for desertion. At the beginning of December 1985 [as published], he returned to his former unit with the intention of stealing a gun and ammunition that he could use in committing robberies. He stole an AK rifle and 30 rounds of ammunition. He sawed off the wooden butt and 10 cm of the barrel .

Tung persuaded Toan to get a gun and join him in committing a crime. Toan agreed immediately. Tung and Toan were tried for the above crime.

On 1 February 1986, the Municipal People's Court held a public trial in the zone where the crime had been committed. Confronted by all the evidence, the two men confessed and gave details on what had happened.

Based on the Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Municipal People's court found Le Anh Tung guilty of stealing private property, murder and possession of a military weapon and sentenced him to life in prison. Nguyen Duc Toan was found guilty of theft of private property and murder and was sentenced to 18 years in prison.

11943
CSO: 4209/431

IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM EMPHASIZED

Saigon SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Chau Ai: "Who Are We"]

[Text] At one time or another problems which we thought were in the past again become very new, and if neglected can lead to certain dangers. One of those problems is "criticism and self-criticism."

It must be said the criticism and self-criticism of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is widely renown and to a considerable number of our people and organizations it is an "awakening." Since the formation of the party and the people's government, in many places and at many times many people have done a very good job in that regard, but in many other places and at many other times many people have neglected it or have only carried it out as a matter of form. No detail is spared with regard to accomplishments, and there is even absurd talk, but the deficiencies and the tasks that cannot be carried out or are not carried out well are not mentioned, are mentioned only slightly, or are mentioned in only a vague way and not specifically. Individual responsibility is not pinpointed. The laughter over the deficiencies is as loud and happy as that over "praise for goods points." In order to evade the "mountain pass of criticism and self-criticism," i.e. avoid the truth, some places and people have distorted the correct significance of criticism and self-criticism. They make a wry face, shake their heads, wrinkle their brows, and pretend to represent the conscience of the Party in claiming, "What is the point to conflict? Harmony is more important. What is the use of taking off your shirt to let people see the burn on your back?" There are people who approve of criticism and self-criticism, but "only carry it out internally and instruct one another behind closed doors. There should be no open criticism and self-criticism because the enemy could take advantage of it!"

While conversing at length in many places and with many people, we noted that most people approve of criticism and self-criticism that is sincere, specific, and open, while the rest were undecided and straddled the fence, or "do as they have always done," i.e. not do it at al or do it hurriedly to get it over with. The thinking of the majority is simple but hard to reject: "Taking off one's shirt so that others can see one's back is the most positive way of defending oneself." Actual experience has shown that by closing the door" it is very difficult to "teach one another" because people with deficiencies seldom, if ever, accept criticism because they have a secret hiding place. To conduct open criticism and self-criticism is to oppose most effectively all distorted propaganda arguments of the enemy. Some people believe that "we differ from our friends" and fear "speaking straightforwardly as our friends do because we may not be able to bear it." We and our friends have differences, but criticism and self-criticism are essentially the same. Furthermore, who are we?" We are communists, revolutionary people with great courage who are fully conscious of our responsibility toward the cause of the Party and the nation, so why could we not bear it?

Even criticism and self-criticism that is truthful, specific, open, and constructive (I request permission to stress the words specific and open) is a challenge to some people, but it is certain that that challenge can be overcome and that no one will take refuge behind a matter of principle. Political life and the relationship between the Party and the masses demand that criticism and self-criticism be carried out truthfully, seriously, and constructively (those who think that criticism and self-criticism is fighting know nothing about it). The working people always place confidence in the communist organizations and communists, revolutionaries who are full of truthfulness, frankness, and heroism, who dare look directly at their own deficiencies and mistakes. People who only think about boasting about accomplishments, concealing deficiencies, and embellish themselves and their unit by means of dishonesty will have no place to stand in fact and in the confidence of the people. People who harbor grudges and seek ways to revenge people who criticize truthfully and constructively will be condemned by the court of conscience and dealt with severely by Party discipline and state laws. Anyone who takes advantage of criticism to create division, conflict, and internal dissension will be eliminated. all sincere people are very alert and have a strong sense of responsible, and there is no reason why they should be perplexed.

5616
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HAIPHONG FINANCE SERVICE ISSUES GUIDELINES ON ENTERPRISE AUTONOMY

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Guidance From the Haiphong Municipal Finance Service on the Financial Autonomy of Production Installations"]

[Text] In order to implement Resolution 41 ND/TU of 6 January 1986 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee on temporary stipulations on a control mechanism to ensure the production and business independence of production installations, the Haiphong Finance Service has provided the following guidelines for ensuring the financial autonomy of the enterprises:

1. Capital construction investment capital and fixed assets:

Most capital construction investment capital is conveyed in the form of credit. For new construction, upgrading and expansion of commercial production projects directors of enterprises must calculate the effectiveness of investment capital utilization and the ability to recover profits resulting from the investment in order to repay the loan. Projects which can earn sufficient profit to pay off the loan within ten years can be undertaken with credit capital.

For projects alloted budget loans prior to 1 January 1986, the borrowing enterprise must repay the budget. Conversely, for projects authorized budget funds which have outstanding bank loans, the budget will allot funds so that the enterprise can repay the bank.

The enterprises must manage the fixed assets carefully and deduct for depreciation based on Ministry of Finance Resolution 215 TC/QDTC of 2 October 1981. Before taking action on fixed assets, the state must obtain the consent of the enterprise. If the assets are not needed, this must be reported to the managing agency. If the managing agency does not reply within 1 month, the enterprise may sell the assets in accordance with a recommended plan. The money earned from selling the assets must go to the original source of capital.

The enterprise can use all capital depreciation funds to maintain the production capacity of the fixed assets, implement new techniques and invest in capital construction. Unused money must be deposited in the bank.

Depreciation funds for major repairs can be accounted for by the enterprise under production costs and depreciation funds are set aside to cover actual and reasonable costs of major repair in accordance with repair schedules and material, labor and salary standards under the new price and salary system.

Fixed assets that have not been fully depreciated but that have broken down must continue to be depreciated. To cover this depreciation cost the enterprise must draw on a portion of its profit holdings. Conversely, for assets that have been fully depreciated but that can still be used, the enterprise must continue to depreciate the assets, with the amount depreciated put into the enterprise's production expansion fund.

2. Liquid assets:

All of the liquid assets of an enterprise are conveyed in the form of credit. Liquid assets include the liquid assets owned by the enterprise and liquid assets borrowed from the bank. Owned liquid assets include budget funds, capital appropriated from the enterprise's production expansion promotion fund to supplement liquid assets and accounts receivable.

Enterprises that have just gone into operation must formulate a liquid assets plan and have the plan examined by the financial control organization and the bank. The budget will allocate an initial portion of the liquid assets, that is, 10, 20, 30 or 50 percent, depending on the nature of the enterprise. As for enterprises that have been in operation since 1 January 1986, if additional liquid assets are needed, they can formulate capital plans themselves and do not have to have these reviewed by higher echelons. The first source is the assets of the enterprise. If more is needed, they can borrow from the bank.

Commodity price differences that arose in the 1 October 1985 inventory must be distributed based on the proportionate relation between loans and exiting assets of the enterprise. The portion comprising loans from banks must be repaid to the bank. The remaining portion can be used to produce enterprise assets.

The enterprises must solve the slow moving goods problem as quickly as possible in order to free the capital for other uses. Any enterprise holding capital of another enterprise must pay bank interest on that capital.

3. Budget payments:

Enterprises must pay commercial production taxes (instead of the previous state enterprise revenues or profits payments) based on a percentage (or absolute value) of gross receipts from planned sales and the nature or type of enterprise and product. Each time an enterprise issues a sales receipt, it must write a production tax certificate of payment for the budget. The bank is responsible for deducting funds from the enterprise's account to make budget payments. If an enterprise is late in making a payment, it must pay a fine based on bank interest rates. If the bank is late, it must pay the fine instead.

The Financial Service, together with the Planning Commission and managing sectors, will calculate the production tax percentage (or absolute value) for the production installations.

When the state (or municipality) changes the prices of goods, if prices are increased, the enterprises must pay the difference to the budget. If prices are reduced, the budget must reduce the payment norms for the enterprises.

4. Accumulation of enterprise funds:

The source of accumulation is profits. The total profits of the production installations can be determined by taking gross receipts and subtracting production and business expenditures and taxes. If gross receipts are high, the installation makes a large profit. If gross receipts do not reach the planned level, the installation makes little or no profit. And it must pay the stipulated taxes. Fines for contract violations and violations of the credit procedures and irrational expenditures not tied to production costs must be subtracted from profits.

Transaction expenditures must be subtracted from the profits of the organizations production and be marked with a spirit of frugality. The money must be used efficiently based on the scale of operations of the enterprise and on the stipulations of the state.

The fund for promoting expansion of commercial production is calculated at the rate of 1 percent of the value of the fixed assets used in commercial production based on original prices plus the enterprise's liquid assets. Besides this, the enterprises must set aside some of their profits for the welfare and bonus funds. This fund is used to improve techniques and rationalize production, make intensive investments and supplement the enterprise's liquid assets.

The welfare and bonus funds:

The welfare and bonus funds are used to support the welfare needs and pay bonuses to the cadres and workers in the enterprises. The enterprise director and trade union are responsible for determining what percentage should be appropriated for each fund.

The director has the right to use enterprise funds and can give bonuses based on how well each cadre and worker in the enterprise has fulfilled his or her tasks.

Profits earned from state supplies materials has been kept separate from profits earned from materials and commodities supplied by production installation. This is not to be done any longer.

5. In addition to the current license fees, the cooperatives must pay a business tax, an income tax and a commodity tax (if any). Together, these are called the commercial production tax. These are calculated based on a percentage (or absolute amount) of revenues, and they are paid at the times

stipulated by the tax agency. The rate cannot be less than the tax rate set by the Council of State. This is to ensure that adequate revenues are collected for the budget. If the taxes are paid late, the cooperative must pay a fine based on bank loan interest rates. When producing new types of goods, if difficulties are encountered and there are no profits, the payment of the taxes can be postponed or the amount can be reduced as stipulated by the Municipal People's Committee.

6. The districts, wards, villages and subwards can only set up revenue raising instruments as stipulated by the state and municipality. They cannot solicit contributions from the people in any form.

7. The mass organizations and sectors cannot require the enterprises or cooperatives to contribute money to help cover expenditures.

8. All types of revenue collection receipts are issued and controlled by the Finance Service. The receipts that have been printed or written at the production installations are invalid.

9. Together with the State Price Commission, the Commerce Service and the municipal marketing cooperatives, the Finance Service will study setting rational discounts and budget payments for the commerce sector so that the People's Committee can set discounts for the commerce sector in March 1986.

10. The stipulations in this document are effective 1 January 1986 and apply to all of the municipality's production and business units.

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OFFICIALS' SNUBS OF RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE PARTIES SCORNED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 29 Jan 86 p 23

[Article by T.H.: "Circus! Circus!"]

[Text] When the state announced the order to carry out a money exchange a number of "circuses" appeared with new acts. By means of a magic circus trick the ringmaster caused everyone who went to their organ or enterprise in the morning to stick their hands in their pockets and suddenly feel that they were bulging. Everyone became equally rich, with incomes that did not exceed 20,000 dong in the old money.

The state is preparing a number of new prices. Some professional and amateur performers have jumped onto the state even before the lights have been turned on! the circus must take place in the dark shadows. One can only hear rustling sounds and whispers. When the velvet curtain opens one sees a sign that says "Goods do not yet have prices." A number of state goods have skyrocketed and vanished underground, have hidden out in private homes, or the next day have been displayed at open-air markets.

An order forbidding celebration parties and carousing has been issued. When making their year-end recapitulations a number of organs have solemnly promised the upper echelon that they would strictly observe the guiding thought and practice absolute economy. When the head of the upper echelon and official visitors arrive there are only speeches and tea. But when one gets to the bottom of it all one sees that the circus performers made use of traditional experience: putting up a front. Before the official ceremony there was a very splendid private celebration. When they received visitors, the faces of many of the hosts were as red as roosters' combs.

Also in the spirit of the "new way of life," as mentioned above, people create many acts to commemorate 5 years, 3 years, or only 1 year of the founding of a sector or organ. Greetings are higher than the food trays, and members of the upper echelon who are virtuous will clearly only receive greetings. But the act of giving large packages, small packages, or envelopes still exists as in former times. Members of the upper echelon who are naive are transformed into Buddhas standing on lotus petals, listening to every word of Buddhist prayers being recited and are content that the disciples are practicing the religion in very correct accordance with the scriptures. But when one opens one's eyes wide and looks around, my goodness! People are performing a circus at the very feet of the masters!

A couple with positions and authority also form a circus when their sons and daughters marry. Amidst the sound of insipid music, cadres and personnel who are grateful for or covetous of one thing or another, such as increasing salaries, promotions, the obtaining of jobs, etc., arrive to give expensive gifts, which turns marriage into a business.

There was also a director of a certain corporation who in only one night of racking his brain came up with the innovation of staging a "golden wedding." There was a very special reason for that: his wife had always been jealous when she saw her husband paying attention to other women. Even though after being friends for only 10 years they held an anniversary ceremony to express the couple's extremely tight, indivisible sentimental ties. But news of the "golden wedding" was spread throughout the corporation and their friends near and far. Of course, the circus acts were performed very skillfully and gifts and souvenirs poured in.

The "artists" of that type of circus should quickly and voluntarily abandon their trade in order to contribute to purifying society.

5616
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE VIETNAM

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT EXTRAVAGANT IMPORTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Contributing Opinions Concerning the Party Congresses column: "A Great Waste"]

[Text] I am a citizen and a state worker who has always wholeheartedly supported the Party and our fine socialist system. There is perhaps no one who does not toss and turn and think about our country's present economic difficulties. But they hope that the nation becomes increasingly prosperous and that the lives of the people become increasingly well-off.

In daily life, we see much irrational waste in all aspects of economic management and in one place or another. But it is also possible that few people have boldly and frankly spoken out about waste which we believe is extremely great.

We all know that the state is very short on foreign exchange, especially dollars (and even has to borrow them) to import the various kinds of essential materials and invest in the development of production, especially in agriculture and socialist construction projects. In order to obtain foreign exchange the peasants, industrial workers, scientists, and managers must expend a great deal of effort to produce export goods. We should respect, even treasure, those efforts. On the contrary, however, some localities and central and municipal organs have used a large amount of foreign exchange to import new-model French Peugeot 505 cars with air conditioning, each of which costs tens of thousand of dollars, or deluxe Japanese Toyotas which cost nearly as much. Many provinces have imported as many as five Peugeot 505's to travel with prestige and comfort and to impress the people! They also import such high-grade luxury goods as color TV's and video cassette recorders, at a time when such goods are not necessary in the lives of most working people.

Ask yourself what the people who import and use such vehicles and goods think. Perhaps they think that they do not have to think of waste and its consequences!

As for the peasants, workers, scientists, and managers who work hard night and day to earn foreign exchange for the state but are victimized by such waste by a minority, what will they think?

5616
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AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL WORK IN 1986 OUTLINED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Do Anh: "Direction and Missions of the Agricultural Scientific-Technical Work in 1986"]

[Text] With the implementation of 14 key programs consisting of 300 topics, agricultural scientific-technical activities concluded the 1981-1985 plan period victoriously and introduced to production 76 valuable recommendations, recognized 19 rice varieties, two corn varieties, two white potato varieties, a soybeans variety, six livestock and poultry breeds, etc. In 1986, the first year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan, the agricultural science-technology work must advance a step further in developing agricultural production and meeting the economic-social goals. Agricultural science and technology must contribute to efforts to attain higher yields of rice, corn, legumes, industrial crops for export, and to practicing intensive cultivation in the animal husbandry sector in order to have additional meat, eggs, milk, etc.

It must promote the introduction of technical advances to production, step up scientific research in order to make new technical advances, draft complete technical regulations concerning the principal production development missions, and pay attention to the quality control of export products. There must be launched a movement to come up with innovations and inventions, improve techniques, and practice economy.

The specific missions of the agricultural scientific-technical work in 1986 include:

1. Carrying out more than 400 scientific research projects which will reach scientific conclusions about the new rice varieties, which provide high yields and have distinctive characteristics, such as 1548, 2765, C10, the U strains in the north, and the IR13240-10-1, CM33, Mashuri, and other varieties in the south. The regionalization of the TSB2 (winter season) and MSB49 (spring season) corn varieties will be completed. Peanut, soybean, and green bean varieties that are appropriate to each area will be selected and propagated. The task of propagating white potato varieties and procedures for growing white potatoes for export.

In order to attain high yields it is necessary to create good cultivation conditions. Agricultural science and technology must correctly evaluate the fertility of the soil, do a good job of managing, using, and protecting the soil, and continually increase the actual fertility of the soil. That is a matter of a strategic nature because the population is steadily increasing while the agricultural land area is limited, so it is necessary to pay attention to building up and improving the existing soil.

With regard to animal husbandry, attention will be paid to increasing the number of highly fertile sows, promoting breeding, finding interbreeding formulas which are appropriate to each area in order to have hogs which meet export standards, and draft regulations regarding the raising of ducks for export. Research into biological techniques for adding protein, antibiotics, and vitamins to mixed feed for livestock, and research into the use of azolla to make green powder for poultry, will be promoted. Research into the various kind of vaccines to inoculate livestock and poultry will be intensified.

2. The application to production of the 10 technical advances that were partly implemented in 1985 will be organized.

Models for the intensive cultivation of high-yield rice varieties which provide yields of 8 to 10 tons per hectare will be created in a number of key districts. The supplying of materials to the basic level will be instituted on a trial bases.

There will be created intensive cultivation corn areas which attain four to five tons per hectare per season by means of ample investment, advanced technical procedures, and rational policies. Service to animal husbandry will be developed.

Intensively cultivated white potato areas will be created to propagate seedstock for future seasons and for export.

Intensively cultivated peanut and soybeans will be created to increase the average peanut yields to 18 to 20 quintals per hectare and soybean yields to 15 to 16 quintals per hectare, with attention being paid to improving soil, exporting, and animal husbandry. Orchards will be create in areas around the capital and in the large municipalities.

Soil research will be carried out to create a basis for rational fertilizing and fertilizing services will be instituted in the sphere of the district. Crop protection and the prevention and fighting of livestock will proceed along the lines of combined prevention and elimination.

The TH2 (57-48-39) cotton variety in the central Vietnam region, and the L.47 variety in the Mekong Delta, will be produced on a large scale.

Wasteland will be improved, there will be investment in green fertilizer crops will be invested, and there will be investment in chemical fertilizer in order to grow coffee.

The PH 1 and 1A tea varieties will be produced on a large scale.

Model installations for raising hogs which meet export standards and for raising ducks crossbred from the Anh Dao and Co breeds.

3. Forty-two standards will be drafted and promulgated, including 16 state-level topics, in order to supplement the technical regulations regarding grain crops, industrial crops, animal husbandry, and agricultural machinery.

4. Post-graduate training in our country and abroad must be carried out well, with attention to training leading cadres for the specialized sectors.

In order to carry out those policies well, it is necessary to concentrate on implementing organization and management measures in the 1986 agricultural science and technology plan.

1. With regard to the organization of cadres, the drafting of the functions and missions of the existing scientific research organs will be completed, the organizational system for concentrating forces in the key programs will be perfected,a nd there will be studied the formation of agricultural technical centers in a number of enterprise combine corporations in order to tie in the scientific work with production and reduce the interval between research and production, especially with regard to a number of crops and livestock.

Skilled sector-leading cadres will be trained for a number of scientific fields in order to have sufficient capability to fulfill the mission of resolving the problems arising in the course of actual production. Regular activities by the scientific committees and councils must be ensured.

Supplementary foreign language classes must be held and the level of scholarship and professional management levels of the scientific-technical institutes and centers must be raised.

A local scientific-technical network will be studied.

2. Building scientific-technical bases. On the basis of the system of institutes that has been formed, it is necessary to complete the tasks relevant to the Vietnamese Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology and the animal husbandry institute, continue to build the soil science and agricultural chemistry institute and the mechanized equipment institute, and strengthen the food crops institute, the Mekong Delta rice institute, and the agricultural planning and design institute. Management of the supplying of technical materials and the repair of equipment must be strengthened. The common use of experimental equipment and laboratories, etc., must be studied. Information and the publishing of scientific books and periodicals must be strengthened.

3. Expand international cooperation. On the basis of the existing long-range cooperation programs with CEMA, it is necessary to simultaneously continue the bilateral cooperation programs, such as working with the Soviet Union to set up a gene bank, working with IRRI to carry out rice and fertilizer experiments, the white potato cooperative program with CIP, the corn

cooperation program with CIMMYT, and the cooperative programs with Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, France, Sweden, and Holland. We must seek and create all conditions for cooperating with the U.S. scientific organizations which have solidarity with Vietnam and the PNUD/FAO programs.

4. With regard to expenditures, when implementing Resolution 8 of the VCP Central Committee regarding the elimination of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidizing, the agricultural scientific-technical institute and organs must study the promotion of the form of signing contracts, introduce technical workers to production, and have incomes in order to reduce expenditures by the state, and must both carry out scientific research and organize the production of products which meet export quality standards, with regard to the central institutes and corporations with sufficient conditions, including the formation of alliances with the localities to invest new technology at the basic level along the lines of participating jointly in exporting.

5. Strengthen the management of agricultural science and technology. The experiences of the 1981-1985 period show that the activities of the programs serve to concentrate the scientific cadres to resolve problems of national significance which a single unit cannot resolve by itself or would require a long time to resolve. However, because some aspects were not specifically stipulated, management was still dispersed. In 1986 we will endeavor to put management on the right track in order to avoid wasting state capital and materials (both domestically and in international cooperation).

5616
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NORTHERN LOCALITIES SAID SLOW TO BOLSTER DIKES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Northern Localities Slow In Embanking Dikes, Building Breakwaters"]

[Text] As of 31 March 1986 the provinces and municipalities in the north had embanked only 1,088,000 cubic meters of earth on dikes, which amounted to 49.3 percent of the plan norm (by that time last year 66 percent of the plan norm had been attained).

In addition to Hai Hung Province, which fulfilled its dike embankment plan in February,, the provinces of Bac Thai, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, and Ha Nam Ninh had embanked dikes at rapid rates and had attened from 71.4 percent to 87 percent of their plan norms. After completing the planting of 5th month-spring rice, Ha Nam Ninh Province invested capital and grain and concentrated tens of thousands of laborers at the river dike, sea dike, and local dike embankment sites. During the last 20 days of March 210,000 additional cubic meters of land were embanked, which increased the dike embankment volume to 73 percent of the annual plan by 31 March. Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh provinces, which only began to embank dikes at the beginning of March, have attained only about 30 percent of their plan norms.

The provinces of Ha Son Binh and Thai Binh, and the municipalities of Hanoi and Hai Phong, are still carrying out dike embankment slowly. Hanoi has attained only 12.7 percent, and Hai Phong only 17.1 percent, of the annual plan. The transporting of rock, the building of breakwaters, the repair of sluices, the planting gf wind-break trees, and the building of installations to serve the fighting of floods and storms in the localities are also progressing more slowly than during the same period last year.

Only little more than a month is left for embanking dikes. The Ministry of Water Conservancy has reminded the northern localities with dikes to urgently concentrate labor and capital, mobilize materials and facilities, fulfill plans to repair dikes, breakwaters, sluices, etc., and take the initiative in effectively fighting floods and floods in 1986, in order to commemorate in a practical manner the 40th anniversary of Uncle Ho's signing of the decree setting up the Central Dike Protection Committee, the forerunner of the present Flood and Storm Fighting Command Committee.

5616
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION VIETNAM

MINING S&T RESEARCH ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Hanoi TAP CHI KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Jan 86 pp 26-29, 33

[Article by Tran Anh Vinh: "A Number of Results in Scientific and Technical Mining Research"]

[Text] The scientific and technical research results that have been applied to support production have produced good economic results. More than 20 subjects in the 12-01 program have been studied to support the nonferrous metals, chemical industry, building materials extraction and coal sectors. However, new tasks have been forecast for mining science and technology, and proposals have been made to the state concerning investments, policies, and the formulation of statutes on mineral resources in order to help the Vietnamese mining sector advance.

I. Difficulties and advantages of the mining industry in our country:

1. Our country has many types of mineral resources. But in general, reserves are small and dispersed (with the exception of iron, bauxite and coastal sand), and this has limited the rate of growth of the sector's volume of production. Thus, enterprise directions and sizes must be studied so that things are in accord with our country's mineral resources.

2. The mining sector is highly dependent on natural conditions, including topographical, geological and climatic conditions.

3. Our country's mining industry is underequipped. In the underground mines in particular, the equipment is not homogeneous. The equipment is old, and change is slow. The production chain lacks balance, and there is a shortage of technical materials and spare parts.

We do not have an adequate heavy industrial base to provide equipment and materials needed for mining, particularly manufacturing and repair machinery. Because of this, we are still greatly dependent on other countries. We have not mastered the techniques of repairing modern equipment and machinery, automobiles from capitalist countries, and boom-mounted electric drills and so on.

4. Mining conditions: In the coming stage, the mines will encounter even more difficulties. At the large coal mines, as the mine shafts grow longer, mining operations will have to be carried on below freely flowing water, transportation distances will gradually grow longer and the volume of earth removed will increase. Many basic problems have cropped up recently at a number of mines. These must be studied and solved. For example, at the Thach Khe iron mine, which is located along the coast, mining operations are affected by the sea water. Mining operations in the underground mines and in the deep coal mines in the Red River Delta are affected by the Red River. There have been gas explosions at many coal mines. We have not made adequate preparations concerning techniques, equipment, forces or research bases to deal with these problems.

5. Mineral products are non-renewable raw materials. The mineral reserves of our mines are not very large. Reserves of a number of types of minerals (slow burning coal, rich coal, valuable and rare metals and so on) are very small, but losses during mining and ore enrichment are now quite large.

6. Many of our mines, including mines of economic and strategic importance, that are located near the Chinese border are directly threated by the plots of the expansionist aggressors. Mining policies, technical measures and equipment suited to this area must be studied. On the other hand, we must look for substitute raw materials away from the border.

7. The mining sector is characterized by great inertia. It takes 5-10 years to build a large mine. In the mining sector, if a strategic investment decision turns out to be wrong, it can take tens of years to correct the mistake. Thus, each decision and policy must be studied very carefully. The mining sector uses very complex techniques. Because of this, project planning research must be promoted. Technical control in the mining sector is different from in those sectors that use the same techniques over and over. In this sector, things change constantly and so suitable investments must be made in research and training.

8. However, along with the above difficulties, we also have many favorable conditions. During the past 30 years, we have built and expanded bases and created conditions to promote the scientific and technical revolution in the mining sector. Today, we have 7 opencut coal mines, [illegible] underground coal mines, 9 machine repair plants to support the coal sector, 13 coal processing and selecting installations, 1 apatite mine, 2 tin mines, 1 chromium mine, 1 iron mine, 2 manganese mines and 1 pyrite mine. These are relatively large mines. We have hundreds of thousands of technical workers and almost 8,000 cadres with college and middle school standards to support the mining sector. We have thousands of cadres with college and middle school standards to support the ore, chemical materials and building materials sectors. Ranks of cadres to manage things, do research, draw up plans and guide production are being formed. More than 70 cadres have a PhD or MS degree.

The mining sector has three research institutes (the Scientific and Technical Mining Research Institute, the Mining Equipment Institute and the Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy) and four large planning and survey installations (the

Economic Projects and Coal Planning Institute, the Chemical Mining Survey and Planning Corporation, the Geological Survey Corporation and the Project Institute of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals). Besides this, there are also research and processing installations and enterprises. The bases that are engaged in research and development on enriching mineral products are now equipped relatively well. They have fulfilled the requirements in studying selection possibilities and selection techniques for many mineral products.

II. A number of research and development results:

1. First stage: Up to 1980, scientific research was aimed at solving a number of urgent problems put forth by the requirements of production:

The tailings site project at the Deo Nai coal mine changed Soviet designs, saving hundreds of millions of ton-kilometers, a large number of trucks and a large amount of gasoline valued at hundreds of millions of dong.

The project to put the Thang Loi (Coc 6 Mine) work site into production based on studying Vietnamese climatic conditions and temporary embankments brought excellent results. Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal were mined and the period for stripping the overburden was extended.

The state gave high marks to many mining research projects to support national defense and defend the fatherland. For example, the state awarded the Resistance Order to the H8 project of the College of Mines, an aircraft camouflage project. The explosives project used hundreds of tons of explosives to strip away 500,000 cubic meters of overburden and constructed the double airfield of Tran Anh Vinh.

During this period, many large research projects to support production were implemented, and good results were achieved. This included compressed air explosions at opencut mines, exploding large charges to break up the Voi mountain cliffs, exploding fixed-direction cluster charges to build the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and studying rock mechanics for many mines to support calculating pressure for digging shafts and carrying on mining operations. A number of new techniques were studied, too. For example, studies were done on using bamboo hooks to support mining thick seams. A pillar and coal mining system, a flexible scaffolding system and a system of mining horizontal seams have been studied at Ha Lam. Also, studies were done om mechanizing shaft construction and mining operations. These research projects were aimed at setting guidelines for determining efficient mining techniques for thick, inclined seams at Vietnamese underground mines and for mechanizing mining operations. Another objective was to improve a number of economic and technical norms in mining, such as reducing norms for timber used to shore up the galleries, reducing coal losses during mining and so on. Transporting coal using a truck-conveyor belt combination proved successful at a number of coal mines in Quang Ninh.

However, these research results were not applied widespreadly in production because of the bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies management mechanism and the lack of technical materials, equipment and money. Also, adequate scientific conclusions had not yet been reached about many of the research results and so the production installations were not convinced about the worth of the results.

2. Second stage: Since 1980, in carrying on scientific and technical activities, we have switched to using control methods based on integrated scientific and technical programs with targets.

During this stage, the coal sector has played an important role in the national economy and so the state has organized an integrated research program with targets. This is known as the program to build scientific and technical installations and apply the technical advances to improve and rationalize the coal sector. The coal sector has recently encountered many difficulties in production and life. But during the past 5 years, the 12-01 program has achieved many results that have been applied in production.

The program has implemented more than 20 scientific and technical topics with the cooperation of many ministries and sectors, the colleges and the Vietnam Institutes of Science. Making strategic forecasts on expanding the coal sector has helped the ministry determine the long-term direction of expansion for the coal sector. Studying long-range investment guidelines with the aim of making rational and effective investments will help in formulating rational investment policies to expand the coal sector. Studies on natural conditions and geological conditions are being made and geo-mechanical measures are being implemented at many underground mines in order to support digging and shoring up galleries and to calculate pressures to help select efficient techniques in accord with the specific conditions of the coal zones. The program has concentrated attention on mining techniques and efficient transportation depending on mine conditions. Research on many complex scientific and technical problems has been coordinated with the Soviet Union. This includes research on techniques of mining steep coal seams, on truck and conveyor belt transportation and on scientific and technical problems when carrying on opencut operations in deep mines. Many work sites have done studies to restore and produce a number of parts for mine carts using welding, plating, restoration and manufacturing techniques. The alloy BK-8 has been used widely in production. In cooperation with the research institutes, the Hon Gai Federated Coal Enterprise has successfully applied the research results, including exploding "bua" charges, using rubber sorters instead of steel sorters and applying a new mining system at Mong Duong and Ha La. These things have achieved good results. The Uong Bi Coal Corporation has coordinated things with a number of research institutes and successfully applied a number of major technical advances, such as manufacturing sorting machines and using a number of new mining systems with the aim of saving coal. The General Corporation for the Supply of Coal has studied producing and using coal briquets to support life and the industrial sectors and using rapid burning coal in place of rich coal in the railroad sector. Making studies on mining and making efficient and economical use of coal is now becoming a national policy and will be continued in the next plan.

With a spirit of self-reliance, the Coal Import-Export Corporation has promoted joint research activities and successfully manufactured many types of materials and parts to replace imports. For example, it has manufactured plastic water pipes to replace steel pipes, acetylene blowtorches, belts (cuaroa), lead lines in mining lamps and miners hats. With the same spirit, the Mining Equipment Institute has manufactured iron arches to shore up the pigsty timbering, anti-friction pillars in the work faces to replace wood and rotary drill bit.

The nonferrous metals program is known as the program to "study, select and use efficient technical processes and equipment in order to mine and sort tin, bauxite, titanium and gold and produce refined ore." This program is directed by the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, which is coordinating things with many ministries, sectors and localities.

As of June 1984, 25 topics had been concluded, 31 were expected to be concluded in 1985 and 8 were to be continued during the period 1986-1990.

The program has attracted more than 600 scientific and technical cadres. Most of those participating are subordinate to the Ministry of Engineering and Metals (the Nonferrous Metals Institute and the Projects Institute), the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the Vietnam Institutes of Science. There are 150 cadres with MS degrees and 250 engineers participating in doing research and managing the program.

Scientific and technical research in the mining and sorting sector to support the chemical industry has made clear progress. With the help of the state, we have formulated a research program whose target is to "study raw materials for the chemical industry." This program has seven topics. Of these, five are concerned with studying raw materials and two are concerned with improving and using schietific and technical methods in mining. Based on integrating the basic investigation data and analyzing models, the Chemical Mines Research and Planning Corporation has completed a report on the "special geological characteristics, quality and reserves of type 2 apatite ore" at the Hoang Lien Son apatite field and taken samples to study enrichment. We have done studies on using low-grade Ba Trai pyrite ore and reported the results of the studies on the material elements and the possibility of recovering the accompanying elements, such as gold, silver, copper, lead and manganese. Techniques and equipment in accord with the specific conditions of the mining zones have been studied, and integrated evaluations of the economic value of the mines have been made.

In recent years, to support exploratory drilling for oil and gas and to export barite to Cuba, we have studied measures to enrich barite ore from Son Thanh in Nghe Tinh Province and Lang Cao in Ha Bac. In laboratory tests we have obtained a $BaSO_4$ content of more than 90 percent in Son Thanh ore and actually recovered more than 80 percent. With Lang Cao barite ore, we have prepared technical charts as a basis for making industrial sales on a trial basis. Or they will be used to design small-scale sorting shops. These research results will allow us to put sorting shops into production in the mining field and bring good economic results when exporting items.

With the aim of actively readying raw materials for the battery plants, which have always used manganese from the small Trong Thang mine in Cao Bang Province, where transportation is difficult, the Chemical Mine Research and Design Corporation has collected and integrated data, estimated reserves and quality and studied the possibility of mining and enriching manganese from Lang Bai in Ha Tuyen.

In order to support the production of phosphate fertilizer, the Chemicals General Department has gathered geological data on mines and ore deposits that can help build an economic-technical argument for mining the small mines.

The Chemicals General Department is also carrying on a number of research projects (in conjunction with the College of Mines) aimed at reducing losses when mining apatite. It is doing studies to improve the quality of setting off charges at the opencut mines and mining the deposits for use as raw materials in the chemicals sector. It is doing studies on using peat to support agriculture (to produce fertilizer and substances to promote the growth of animals and crops).

Scientific and technical research in the building materials extraction sector:

Today, there are a total of 132 rock quarries nationwide. Of these, 47 are state-operated production installations. The Ministry of Building operates 18.

Since 1976, rock quarrying in Vietnam has made much progress concerning technical methods and quarrying and processing equipment. Prior to that, we relied mainly on manual methods using crowbars and chisels and crushed the rock manually. Since 1976 the various sectors, from drilling to processing and crushing, have been mechanized. Most of the rock that is quarried is used as a building material here. But since 1980 the rock quarrying sector has begun to export products, that is, marble goods used to cover the surfaces of building projects with high technical and artistic requirements.

However, nationwide rock quarrying still has many problems. Many quarries with good quality rock that can be used as surfacing marble are not quarrying the rock in a planned way, and the equipment and centralized management wastes resources. The equipment capacity is still small, the production chain is not synchronized and most of the drills are hand-held drills. Because of this, labor productivity is low, and the number of prime movers in operation has gradually declined. Although attention has been given to protecting the ground and environment, a number of tasks have not been carried out well. For example, in processing and crushing, there are no dust-control measures, and this has polluted the environment.

III. A few points on forecasts and scientific and technical development strategies in the mining sector:

The production of coal, iron, apatite, tin, gold, bauxite, copper, chromite, chemical materials, nonferrous metals and building materials is of decisive importance in building a socialist industry in our country.

Based on an analysis of the production standards, the country's resource potential and the potential of the scientific and technical cadres and on the needs of the national economy, by the year 2000, the mining sector must produce 15-17 million tons of coal, 1.4-25 million tons of steel, 36,700-63,000 tons of aluminum and 16,500-29,000 tons of copper a year. It must produce almost 15 million cubic meters of rock a year to support construction, communications and water conservancy. (The first figures above are for a population growth rate of 1.5 percent; the second figures are for a rate of 2 percent.)

Based on the calculated mining, investment and capital construction capabilities, the predicted volume of production for a number of clean ores is as follows:

Coal: 13-15 million tons
Iron ore: 3 million tons
Co Dinh Chromium: 60,000 tons
Dac Nong Bauxite: 10 million tons
Placer titanium: 100,000 tons
Dong Phao rare earth element: 5,000 tons
Ban Phuc nickel: 20,000 tons

The guidelines and targets in developing mining science and technology are:

To expand the production and scientific and technical forces in the mining sector and to make profound changes in organization and management with the aim of stabilizing and expanding production, building rapidly and with high productivity, maintaining safety, maintaining conditions for the miners and protecting the resources and surrounding environment.

To develop science and technology, particularly basic inspections, to study suitable techniques and to select efficient equipment for extracting, processing, making efficient use of and saving the country's mineral resources.

To contribute actively to building the material and scientific and technical base in the mining sector and to master the progressive techniques in the mining sector and apply them based on conditions in Vietnam.

The main tasks of mining science and technology are:

1. To study the natural conditions and the special characteristics of the resources and to formulate all-round sector expansion plans for both the immediate period and the long term.

2. To promote basic research on the mines expected to be included in the coming 5-year plan, including geological studies, hydrological surveys, geomechanical methods and extraction, sorting and processing techniques.

3. To study efficient techniques for deposits now being mined and that will be mined in the near future with the aim of raising the economic and technical norms of the deposits. Attention must be given to improving product quality, exploiting the resources fully and recovering symbiotic elements.

4. To reorganize the repair installations and strengthen their capabilities and to manufacture mining equipment and spare parts in order to satisfy the immediate production requirements and prepare for the next phase of expansion.

5. To continue building research and development installations for scientific and technical mining activities and to strengthen and train the ranks of scientific and technical mining cadres and skilled workers. At the same time, a material and technical base must be built for the research and development installations.

In order to ensure that the mining sector expands continuously, we propose the following:

1. The material and technical base of a number of research and development installations in the mining sector is too weak. The installations must be equipped uniformly in accord with their leading position in supplying materials and fuel for many national economic sectors. The above production installations must formulate plans and economic-technical arguments to have the state do research and make investments.

2. The policies must be perfected in order to provide even better operating conditions for the scientific and technical cadres in the mining sector.

3. We must continue to do research in order to formulate correct mineral resource laws and create a basis for expanding the mining sector and protecting the country's resources.

11943
CSO: 4209/396

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION VIETNAM

BRIEFS

CEMENT PRODUCTION--During Tet of the Year of the Tiger, the cement plant is maintaining production without interruption. During the 3d and 4th days of Tet, the plant produced more than 550 tons of cement per day. The cadres and workers at the power shop have handled the power problems to support production. Thanks to this, after the 3d day of Tet, the plant's production chain was soon stabilized. The rock crushing mill has striven to increase the reserves of PAT clay from 2,800 cubic meters prior to Tet to 7,200 cubic meters after Tet and supply adequate amounts of clay to produce clinkers. The day after their Tet vacation, the cadres and workers at the assembly and installation, machine and kiln shops will repair Kiln 4 in order to put it into operation by the end of February. During the first 12 days of February, the plant produced more than 8,100 tons of bagged cement. The plant is striving to produce 25,000 tons of bagged cement in February 1986. [Text] [Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Feb 86 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209/431

FOREIGN ACTIVITIES OF SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Do Huu Trung: "A Year of Foreign Activity of the Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector"]

[Text] The year 1985 was a year in which our sector engaged in many foreign activities and in which the goals set by the Standing Committee at the beginning of the year were attained. Those activities were in the spheres of training, economic cooperation, technical aid, etc.

With regard to training, every year a number of countries such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria train for Vietnam's small industry sector some leadership cadres for the provincial and municipal cooperative federations throughout the nation. In 1985 we sent 25 people to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Since 1980 the three above-mentioned countries have helped us train more than 100 people. Nearly all provinces and municipalities all over the nation have sent people to study. The Standing Committee of the Central Small Industry Cooperative Federation regards sending leadership cadres of the local cooperative to study management abroad as essential. The mission of training as systematically providing those comrades with knowledge of economic management in the collective economic sector, and of our friends' valuable experiences in production activities and in guiding.

With regard to mutually beneficial bilateral economic cooperation: That is one of the central missions of foreign activity and is intended to create conditions for the localities and production bases to keep in touch with the international market, tie in production and the market, and create conditions for resolving part of the difficulties and problems of the basic level. Along those lines, a number of localities, such as the cooperative federations of Ho Chi Minh City and Phu Khanh Province, have signed contracts with our friends. In the future we will expand cooperation along those lines in many different localities, depending on the strengths of each province. The localities must make continuous and timely reports regarding the attainment of that goal.

The Central Cooperative Federation has a basis on which to make exchanges with our friends.

The other activities: The Central Small Industry Cooperative Federation is a member of the Organization of Federations of Production Cooperatives of Socialist Countries. The countries participating in that organization include Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, Rumania, and Vietnam. Because the Soviet Union has no production cooperative federations (its production activities lie within the Central Council of Marketing Cooperatives) it participates only as an observer.

The Central Federation of Cooperatives sent comrade Nguyen Sinh, its deputy director, to participate in the 16th Conference of that organization, held in Poland in 1985. That conference, which is held once a year, is attended by the heads of the production cooperative federations of those nations. The principal contents of the conference are setting forth directions and plans for cooperation among the member nations, including such contents as production, exports, training, culture, and sports. We only participate in the production and export activities. Along those lines, during the first quarter of this year the Polish cooperative Federation will visit our country and discuss the production of wooden items, The Rumanian Cooperative Federation will come to discuss the exchange of small industry goods, and the Hungarian Cooperation Federation will continue to make arrangements with a number of localities regarding equipment and machinery to meet the local export needs. Furthermore, in 1986 we will invite a high-ranking delegation of the General Federation of Cooperatives of the Soviet Union to visit Vietnam and discuss the direction of all-round cooperation in the coming period, etc.

Missions of the Foreign Work in 1986

In 1986 we will expand activities to many spheres and will have relations with many countries, with central focus on the goal of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. In the immediate future, during this year, we will develop cooperation with the Soviet Union, India, Japan, France, and Italy, and maintain and develop all-round cooperation with Laos and Cambodia. With regard to the East European socialist countries with which we have relations, we will continue to maintain, and improve the quality of, our activities.

In order to attain those goals, in 1986 we will invite delegations of the cooperative federations of the Soviet Union, Cuba, bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia to visit Vietnam. The contents will center on the contracted-out production of consumer goods, production joint operations, the exchange of handicraft goods, training, market research, the exchange of tourists, etc. Localities with plans for cooperating with our friends must continually continually carry out exchanges with the Central Cooperative Federation and increase their contents in accordance with those contents. On that basis, the Central Cooperative Federation will work directly with our friends or arrange for them to directly meet with and work with the localities.

With regard to Laos and Cambodia, the Central Cooperative Federation will send a number of delegations to discuss cooperation and measures to assist our friends. Those specific activities will be maintained by means of each locality assisting our friends in the form of brotherhoods between provinces.

So that those activities can be effective, the localities must continually report on their activities to the Central Cooperative Federation.

This year our international activities will be richer and more varied and our missions will be more difficult, but have fine prospects. All activities will be centered on serving the undertaking of the entire sector.

5616
CSO: 4209/484

THANH CONG TEXTILE MILL INCREASES OUTPUT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by L.S.: "Thanh Cong Textile Mill: "Per Worker Annual Production Amounts to More Than 4,100 Dollars"]

[Text] In January and February the Thanh Cong Textile Mill completed more than 1.15 million meters of finished products of all kinds and attained more than 78 percent of its first quarter output plan. This year the mill is endeavoring to produce more than 9 million meters of finished cloth, three times the cloth output in 1981, the first year of the application of the new production-commercial mode: initiative and creativity at the basic level.

During the past 5 years (1981-1985), implementing the mode of the self-balancing of raw materials for production, marketing its own products and goods, and recreating foreign exchange, the Thanh Cong Textile Mill produced more than 28 million meters of finished cloth of all kinds, an increase of nearly 90 percent over the total cloth production of the previous 5-year period, 1976 to 1980, the phase in which the mill still worked in accordance with the mechanism of "subsidized supply and sales," and paid into the treasury nearly 61.5 million dong. The principal products of the mill have increased by an average of 30 percent annually.

Implementing the new plan, in addition to the quality of cloth sold to earn Vietnamese money to meet production expenses the mill also set aside a rather large amount of foreign exchange. On the average, each of the mill's workers contributed to its foreign exchange income more than 4,100 dollars a year. Every year the mill uses an appropriate amount of capital from the foreign exchange it earns for in-depth investment and to upgrade equipment. This year, in order to attain the goal of producing 9 million meters of cloth--the highest level ever--the mill is endeavoring to expand, increase its capacity to 10 million meters a year, and utilize the increased capacity during the last 6 months of this year.

5616
CSO: 4209/470

LABOR VIETNAM

HO CHI MINH CITY IMPLEMENTS PRICE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Q.V. "City Takes Urgent Steps To Implement Resolution 31 of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Yesterday morning (15 April) the Municipal People's Committee met with representatives of the services, departments, sectors, mass organizations, precincts, and districts on taking a number of steps to implement Resolution 31 of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Le Khac Binh, Deputy Chairman of the Municipal People's Council, introduced the immediate steps that would be taken in April 1986 to develop production, show concern for the people's living conditions, and restore order on the distribution-circulation front.

With regard to concern for living conditions, while awaiting for guidance by the central sectors, the Municipal People's Council has issued temporary regulations regarding the granting of price disparity payments for five essential goods (pork, sugar, fish sauce, cooking fuel, and rice). The people to receive the payments include all cadres, workers, and officials who receive salaries, salary supplements, or cost-of-living supplements (including retired and disabled cadres, seriously disabled veterans, and cadres who are studying, who are eligible to receive cost-of-living allowances). The amount of the supplementary payment will be calculated on the basis of the disparity between stable guidance prices and the present to rice, beginning in April of this year the guaranteed commerical price will be calculated as eight dong per kilogram (the price of ordinary white rice will serve as the standard). Each person will receive a supplementary payment of 3.5 dong per kilogram the person is authorized to purchase in accordance with standards set by the state. The payment of price supplements will begin in April. (See the Municipal People's Committee document on supplementary payments on page two).

On the basis of Decision 86-CT of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers on regional price disparity and cost-of-living payments to workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and people who receive monthly supplements and allowances, the Municipal People's Committee provided the following guidance: after 1 April 1986, the eligible people in rural areas of Ho Chi Minh City will receive 27 percent of their basic salalry; and in the municipality, cities, towns they will receive 30 percent of their basic salary (previously those figures were 12 percent in rural areas and 15 percent in the city proper.)

Comrade Le Khac Binh also provided guidance regarding the mobilization of capital and the depositing of money in savings accounts: beginning on 15 April the city will carry out that task in accordance with the circular of the Director of the Bank of Vietnam, which provides guidance on the implementation of the Council of Ministers about guaranteeing the value of money deposited is savings accounts. On the basis of that circular, the city has specific guidance regarding depositing money in savings accounts and lending.

In order to expand the right of the basic echelon to take the initative in commerce in the spirit of Resolution 31, the city has supplmented and amended the temporary regulations regarding price management in the city which have been promulgated since April 1985. Their general is that the Municipal People's Committee sets price standards for a number of important goods which are essential in the lives of cadres, workers, civil servants, and the working people, such as rice, pork, fish, fish sauce, sugar, cloth, etc., and the goods for which the central echelon sets price standards or price ranges. With regard to a number of other important goods, the Municipal Price Commission exchanges views with the Goods Management Service and sets price ranges or standard prices, while the people's committees of the precincts and districts determine the price. With regard to other goods, which are unimportant or are of a local nature, the sectors and peole's committees of the precincts and districts set their prices. As regards the restoration of commercial order in order to gradually stabilize the market, comrade Le Khac Binh stressed that no organs without commercial functions are allowed to engage in commerce, even the restaurant business. Units which do business in goods which are outside their function are forbidden to continue do so. It is forbidden to use private individuals to deal in exports and imports.

Concluding the conference, comrade Le Khac Binh said, "It is necessary to launch a movement for the masses to participate in developing production, managing the market, contributing capital to the state to expand production and commercial activities, and overseeing the restoration of commercial order by the economic units. Those positive activities by the people will effectively assist the state in gradually stabilizing the market, and reducing the present difficulties in the people's lives.

5616
CSO: 4209/515

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE VIETNAM

DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY YOUTH SCHOOL REVIEWED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC in Vietnamese Nov 85 pp 8-10, 13

[Article by Nguyen Duc Long (Footnote 1) (With the cooperation of Vo Thi Que, director of the Education Service; Nguyen Van Ninh and Sui Poi, deputy directors of the education Service; Do Ngoc Tho, Bui Quang Vinh, Nguyen Van Phuoc, Vo Thi Sieng, and Phan Xuan Vu, cadres of the Education Service; Le Van Hung, Cao Van Xuong, and Bui Van Bao, cadres of the district and the Dak To Education Bureau; Bui Quang Loi, Brao Bok and a number of teachers in the school) "Experiences in Training Ethnic Minority Cadres at the Dak To Ethnic Minority Youth Work-Study School"]

[Text] In Gia Lai-Kon Tum, many ethnic minorities are still living a nomadic life and practicing nomadic farming and most of them are illiterate, do not know the universal [Vietnamese] language, and are backward in matters of science, technology, and so on.

In view of this situation, it is urgently necessary to form a body of ethnic minority cadres who have a fixed educational level, a revolutionary ideal, and sufficient abilities to advance Gia Lai-Kon Tum to socialism--especially at the grassroots level. The fifth conference of the provincial party committee which was held in November 1985 advocated the opening of a school to teach culture to ethnic minority youths and to create a training source of cadres. In 1976, the Dak To Ethnic Minority Youth Work-Study School came into being with the mission of training ethnic minority youths for the entire province. The present article deals with some experiences gained by the school, which has just been awarded the "heroic unit" title by the state.

From 1977 to date, the school has actively contributed to training cadres for this locality: 747 students (337 coming from the fraternal nationalities) have graduated from the school and include 291 who are working at village installations mostly as cadres of agricultural and marketing cooperatives and various committees and sectors in villages, 179 who have attended vocational schools with 45 of them having become Level I teachers and 16 Level II teachers, 36 who have finished middle education and are working at state farms and forests, and 126 who are working as cadres in various committees and sectors in the province, districts, and city. In addition, there are 30 students who are attending the Central Highlands College.

Concerning material bases, beginning with a desolate hilly area amid a region harboring revolutionary bases and various ethnic minorities and situated more than 100 km from Pleiku, the school incurred an initial expenditure of 185,000 dong and organized teachers, students, and people to build a study section consisting of 7 classrooms, a library, a laboratory, a teachers' conference room, and a 600-seat auditorium; a physical education and sports area of 1.5 hectares; and a residents' boarding section including 57 rooms for students, teachers, and personnel, a medical station with 10 beds, and a 400-seat dining room with kitchen, storehouse, drying courtyard, and bathrooms. The total area of tile roofed buildings is 3,308 square meters and that of bamboo houses is 1,758 square meters. In addition, there are one medium-sized car, two tractors, one 300-kW generator, one combined saw-plane set, etc.

From 1980 to date, the school has been continuously recognized as a progressive one with brilliant overall achievements; five out of its seven labor units are socialist labor teams; from 1981 to date, the party chapter in the school has become wholesome, stable, and strong; the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth and grassroots trade union chapters have been progressive and brilliant units; and each year from four to six classes have been recognized as socialist students' collectives. The school has been awarded a bouquet by the chairman of the Council of State, the outstanding emulation banner from the State Nationalities Commission, and the Labor Order First and Second Class.

After 9 years of building and developing the schools, we can draw some experiences as follows:

1. From the Quantitative Point of View (See Table 1)

Table 1. Yearly Number of Students

School Year	Level	Number of Classes	Number of Students	Female	Remarks
1976-1977	Grade 1 - Grade 5	4	141	43	
1977-1978	1 - 9	10	365	140	
1978-1979	1 - 9	12	450	165	
1979-1980	1 - 11	15	622	214	
1980-1981	1 - 12	16	633	205	
1981-1982	2 - 9	13	488	147	
1982-1983	2 - 8	14	500	144	
1983-1984	2 - 9	14	514	137	
1984-1985	3 - 9	14	502	147	

Students are ethnic minority youths aged between 15 and 25.

In the first 2 years, because of a lack of experience, students were recruited only by sending routine official letters to various localities so that it was impossible to achieve the required number of 500. In view of this situation, the school decided that teachers, workers, and other employees should act as an assault force to recruit students. Therefore, student recruitment groups were sent to villages to propagandize the goal of the school and to determine prospective students so as to win the support of village people's committee members and of the old folks. Villages whose youths went to school organized solemn ceremonies to send them off and to advise them that their duty was to set their mind at ease while staying at the school, to study and work well, to go home only after obtaining a result, and, on their return, to report on their achievements and to accept the assigned task. On arrival at the school, students were received warmly and adequately. The school created a joyful and cordial atmosphere so that students began to love their teachers and friends. Owing to these activities, the quantitative norm has been overfulfilled by 0.4 to 3.6 percent for many years.

To give peace of mind to students to enable them to stay at the school and study, the school has taken many positive measures:

a. Treatment is based on the principle of equity and equality and on a deep love for all students. Action has been taken to help students develop close solidarity among various tribes and school classes and overcome the inferiority complex prevalent among ethnic minorities. Ethnic minority students participate as both leaders and executives in all large and small organizations no matter how these are operated. This ensures harmony among all nationalities and enables all students to participate without discrimination of nationality.

b. Life at the school is well organized. From the moral point of view, the school has clearly understood student psychology. The school has maintained the practice of doing calisthenics in the morning and at break times and carrying out sanitary activities every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and it has regularly organized soccer and volleyball matches (its female volleyball team has won the first provincial prize). Students regularly train in five athletic games and many of them have won provincial prizes. Literary and artistic activities follow a good pattern and substantial program: Motion pictures are projected four to six times a month, collective dance and singing are performed three times per week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and the assault singers' group and dance-and-song troupe have a sufficient repertoire to perform 4 hours at a stretch. All these activities have created a merry and wholesome atmosphere to induce students to study and work joyfully and to love their school, classes, teachers, and friends.

From the material point of view, the school has provided enough food for students because both students and teachers have been performing production well. Labor is organized into units specialized in raising bovines and hogs and growing vegetables. All people in the school eat collectively on a monthly individual ration of 21 kg of grain and at a cost of 30 dong per student and 90 dong per teacher. Thanks to the production of meat and vegetables, the cost of each meal is low and its quality is much better than that in other installations. Each year, students are given one suit of clothes and each time they take leave to go home, they are given a sum of money and carried by vehicles to their own localities.

2. From the Qualitative Point of View

The school has thoroughly understood that by combining work and study, its goal is to train the ethnic minority youths in Gia Lai-Kon Tum into laborers with socialist enlightenment, core cadres for villages and cooperatives, and technical cadres for production installations. With this method, study aims at improving scientific knowledge and enlightening work while work must be fruitful and done technically and must form the habit of working with technique. Study must promote work and vice versa. With this understanding, the school has considered it important to organize productive labor, which is a process in which students train themselves to achieve the objective of creating material wealth and contributing to providing moral and material conditions for educational purposes. In the field of labor, the following observations have been made:

a. The basic organizational form is the specialized unit. Specialization exercises an economic effect to meet immediate needs and simultaneously instills the technical skill necessary for long-term training by teaching students a profession and turning them into skillful workers in the fields of vegetable and crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and handicrafts. Each unit has a chief, deputy chief, secretary, and responsible teacher. Each year, students work by rotation in various units so that on leaving the school, every one of them has been accustomed to technical work. These units accept work on contract every day and month; afterward, they review their work and draw experiences from success and shortcomings.

b. The production direction is to closely follow the socioeconomic targets of the province. The school has grown wet edible greens, sweet potato, corn, cassava, vegetables, and legumes, and has begun producing grain and supplying food products on the spot. Coffee and sugarcane have been grown for export and for the manufacture of industrial goods. In the handicraft field, students have been trained to make bricks, to prepare to make tiles, to produce building materials on the spot, to manufacture tables and chairs, and to tailor clothes.

c. The following results have been obtained: On arrival at the school, students were still accustomed to the backward method of free and optional production dependent on natural conditions. At present, they have learned how to build dams, to open new land, to level ground, to dig irrigation canals, to make embankments, to prevent erosion, to treat seeds, to nurse young plants, to control harmful insects and diseases, and to grow and protect forests. Students have understood these tasks, learned how to do them, realized their meaning, and seen their economic effect. The school has really prepared students professionally to enable them, on leaving the school, to practically promote the socioeconomic mission of the province. Over the past 9 years, teachers and students of the Dak To School have produced 56 tons of rice (including 26 tons sold to the state), 395,555 kg of subsidiary food crops (including 195,555 kg sold to the state), 460,000 kg of sugarcane, 160 tons of vegetables, 160,800 kg of beef and pork, 230,000 bricks, 3,200 fruit trees, and so on. After deducting production expenditures, contributions to the state budget, and expenses for the benefit of students and teachers, there remains 694,436 dong.

In matters of learning, the school teaches according to the 7-year supplementary education curriculum and considers it highly important to improve teaching quality right at the outset. Students come from various tribes, such as Gia-rai, Ba-na, Xo-dang, Gie-Trieng, Bo Tau, and Ro-mam, and many of them do not yet understand and write Vietnamese. The principal teachers and the teachers of various subject matters closely guide and help each student and arrange for good students to aid weak ones. The school has organized the additional teaching of Vietnamese to students. Based on the daily result of the students' learning, the teachers of various subjects and the principal teachers classify students and take appropriate measures to help those failing to meet requirements to progress rapidly. Good coordination has been achieved between listening, seeing, writing, speaking, use of textbooks, and forming the self-teaching habit. Importance has been attached to guiding students to form the habit of applying what they have learned to productive labor and other educational activities. Owing to these measures, study has obtained good results: Every year, 90 to 95 percent of all students have gone up to a higher class; 100 percent of them have graduated from general basic school with 42 percent rated as good and excellent; 93 percent of them have graduated from general middle school; and 46 percent of candidates have passed the entrance examination to the Central Highlands College (25 of them have been officially accepted and 5 others considered as alternates).

3. Staff Members

The school considers it very important to improve the qualification of teachers, cadres, workers, and employees through the training and advanced training of skillful teachers, through the review of initiatives and experiences, through the manufacture of teaching instruments and the compilation of teaching documents, and so forth. The school pays special attention to the advanced training of teachers of ethnic minority origin: It has boldly sent them out for further study (five of them who have middle level education have gone to advanced schools, three accountants have gone to middle schools and returned to work at the [Dak To] school, and three other teachers have been proposed for the post of vice principal of the school). To date, four of the school teachers have been ranked among the good ones in the province, and the school has made and drawn 117 initiatives and experiences (of which 20 have been rated as good by the provincial authorities).

The development process of the school has closely followed the overall training objective of all socialist general schools and simultaneously achieved the goal of training students under local socioeconomic conditions. The number of students graduating from the school has met the immediate needs of society and all of them have been employed. The school is trying to train laborers having technical knowledge of professions necessary to their own localities. (Footnote 2) (After ascertaining that its goal is to train and supply cadres to the grassroots level, since 1981-1982 this school has been teaching only the general basic education curriculum and has stopped providing general middle education since the 1980-1981 academic year.) But the demand of the actual situation is greater--that is, these laborers must also be core cadres to meet the local socioeconomic requirements. Today, the Dak To School is inheriting the problems confronting the Hoa Binh Socialist Labor Youth School 25 years ago. However, these problems are matters of principle which, in the present conjuncture, place a still greater demand especially on the nature of labor, general technique, vocational orientation, and the teaching of popular professions according to the spirit of the education reform policy.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

BIRTH CONTROL METHODS IN USE IN VIETNAM DISCUSSED

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Jan 86 pp 2, 5

[Article by Ngo Tien An, BVBMSS Institute: "Birth Control Methods Currently in Use in Vietnam"]

[Text] Planned conception is the dream of women around the world. At the same time, one of human society's urgent requirements today is to reduce the population growth rate.

We have used many birth control methods and measures, and more and more birth control methods are appearing all the time. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. A method may be good for one person but bad for another. The various birth control measures can be divided into two categories:

1. Birth control methods used with women:

The Ogino-Knauss method is the most physiological birth control method. Specifically, the couple abstains from sexual intercourse during that period of the month when the woman can become pregnant.

A similar method is to measure the woman's body temperature at a specific time each day in order to determine when the woman can become pregnant. With this knowledge, the couple can abstain from coitus during that period.

Various means can be used to prevent sperm from entering the cervix. This can be done by using a diaphragm or spermatocidal foam.

Women can be fitted with IUDs.

Contraceptive drugs can be given, both orally and through injection.

Abortions can be performed by evacuation of the uterus. The fetus can be killed using prostaglandin.

Sterilization in women is by tubal ligation.

2. Birth control methods used with men:

Coitus interruptus, or withdrawal before ejaculation.

Condoms.

Sterilization in men is performed by vasectomy.

Birth Control Measures in Widespread Use in Vietnam Today

Many birth control methods are used in Vietnam today. The most commonly used methods are:

1. Intrauterine devices (IUDs): IUDs have been used since the end of the 19thCentury. At first, IUDs were spherical in shape and so they were referred to as birth control rings. Today, there are many different types of IUDs of various shapes. There are about 30 different types in use in the world, but only the DANA and Tcu are in widespread use in Vietnam. IUDs are a simple, inexpensive and highly effective birth control method. The insertion of an IUD prevents pregnancy for many years. And whenever a woman wants to have a child, all that is necessary is to remove the IUD. Throughout the world today, tens of millions of women use IUDs. In Vietnam, IUDs are one of the most important and suitable methods for women who are engaged in productive labor. They are particularly suitable for women who live in rural areas. Each year, 700,000 women are fitted with IUDs.

The main cause of the IUD's contraceptive effect is an inflammatory reaction in the endometrial cavity, which blocks the implantation process in the endometrial cavity. One advantage of using an IUD is that whenever the IUD is removed, the woman can easily become pregnant. IUDs do not affect blood clotting, blood pressure or tract mutation. IUDs are 95-97 percent effective in preventing pregnancy and remain effective for many years after insertion. This method does have a few disadvantages: after insertion, menstruation may be extended during the first 2-3 months before stabilizing. The pregnancy rate and the IUD expulsion rate are approximately 5 percent.

2. Birth contol pills: These are almost 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy if the user takes the pills regularly in accord with the doctor's instructions. However, women with coronary artery disease, blood and arterial disorders, liver and kidney disease or tumors of the reproductive organs should not use birth control pills.

There are three causes of the pill's contraceptive effect:

Birth control pills prevent ovulation through the endocrine system: the "doi thi"-pituitary gland-ovaries. The estrogen-progestogen combination type pills prevent the ovary follicles from developing and prevent ovulation. Thus, pregnancy cannot occur.

Changes in the endometrial cavity: the estrogen-progestogen combination type birth control pills produce physical changes in the endometrial cavity, which hinder movement of the sperm and ovum and block fertilization of the egg.

Changes in the cervix: In women who take progestogen type birth control pills during menstruation, the volume of cervical mucus declines and the viscosity declines. The cervix is closed. All these changes prevent the sperm from passing through. This is the birth control mechanism of pills containing small doses of progestogen that are taken on a regular basis.

There are many types of birth control pills today:

Combination type pills containing estrogen and progestogen: These are taken daily. These have few side effects. They may reduce the menstrual flow of women with a heavy menstrual flow and may help regulate the periods of women with irregular menstrual periods. These types of pills are now in widespread use in the large cities (eugynon, microgynon...).

Depoprovera containing medroxy-progestrone, one 50 mg injection each month or one 150 mg injection every 3 months: These types are more convenient to use than the oral contraceptives taken daily, but they often disrupt menstruation and cause breakthrough bleeding. Because of this, they are not in widespread use in our country. They are usually used on a temporary basis by women who are trying to decide on a suitable birth control method or who have an infection and do not have a regular period.

At a number of large bases, some oral contraceptives containing large amounts of estrogen are taken following sexual intercourse. These work by preventing the egg from moving rapidly to the uterine tube, with the result that there is insufficient time for the egg to change, and the sperm loses its potency (which is necessary for conception to take place).

This type of contraceptive is used at only a few large bases. It is used by women who have not taken prior precautions or in cases in which the condom broke during intercourse. Thus, this type is referred to as the "next-day contraceptive," meaning that it is taken orally the morning after intercourse. It is taken for 3-5 days. This type of contraceptive has an immediate effect but cannot be used on a long-term basis.

3. Abortion in planned parenthood:

Birth control methods such as IUDs and oral contraceptives have made notable contributions to controlling births. However, there is still no method that is 100 percent effective. Thus, to fulfill the birth control plans, abortion is an important supplementary method for effectively reducing the birth rate. Today, people in the world hold different views on abortion. Some countries encourage abortion; others forbid it for religious or political reasons. But in reality, abortion is practiced in every country. In many countries that are urbanizing rapidly and that have a rather high level of economic development, the abortion rate is rising. In Japan, the abortion rate is 372 per 1,000.

In Vietnam, even though planned parenthood activities have been carried on for 20 years, the birth control methods have not achieved very much. In the coming years, abortion will continue to be an important method that must be popularized and used widespreadly. In family planning, we perform abortions only when the fetus is less than 3 months old, that is, only during the first

12 weeks. This is because an abortion can be performed easily and safely when the fetus is small. When the fetus is older than 12 weeks, the procedure becomes more difficult and the chances of complications are greater. Thus, such abortions are performed in special cases only. We must spread propaganda so that all women know that if they want to terminate their pregnancy, the earlier they decide to have an abortion the better. Depending on the age of the fetus, we can perform an endometrial aspiration (if the fetus is less than 6 weeks old), dilation and aspiration (less than 10 weeks old) or D & C (up to 12 weeks). The dilation and aspiration method is usually used with women who are faced with accidental conception. Endometrial aspiration is used in the early stage. It is very simple. It is used with women whose menstruation is less than 14 days late. Endometrial aspiration takes only 5-10 minutes to perform. When the fetus is 6-10 weeks old, we dilate the cervix and use a metal cannula to evacuate the uterus. When the fetus is 10-12 weeks old, the D & C method is used in conjunction with giving a general or local paracervical anesthesia in order to reduce the pain. A few days after the abortion, if the woman is still experiencing pain and bleeding heavily, she must come to the abortion clinic for an examination to prevent post-abortion infection.

4. Sterilization in women:

Tubal ligation is a non-reversible birth control method. Many women who have large numbers of children have been sterilized. There are many methods that can be used depending on the situation and conditions. Simple methods that can be used at postpartum installations include:

Cutting and ligating the oviducts within 48 hours after childbirth when the uterus is still high.

Performing a tubal ligation at other times besides following childbirth. This is usually done a few days after menstruation.

In addition to these two methods, there are many other methods that can be used to sterilize women, but they are more difficult and require special instruments and experienced surgeons. This includes sterilization through laparoscopic techniques or by vaginal incision.

5. Sterilization in men:

Cutting and ligating the vas deferens is a way of preventing the sperm from entering the seminal vesicles and urethra. The sperm become impotent.

This is a very simple and quick procedure. A local anesthesia is administered and the vas deferens is isolated and then cut and tied. This takes about 5-10 minutes. It is not painful, and there are rarely complications.

Today, many places are performing vasectomies in order to prevent births. In general, most men who have had a vasectomy enjoy good health and lead a normal married life.

In the United States, 50,000-500,000 vasectomies are performed each year. Vasectomies are also performed widespreadly in Asia and Africa. In India, more than 20 million men have had a vasectomy.

11943
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1985 FAMILY PLANNING STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Jan 86 pp 2, 6

[Article by Vu Quy Nhan: "Family Planning Activities in a Number of Localities in 1985"]

[Text] The year 1985 is now in the past. We are waiting for the statistical data, which is now being analyzed and processed, in order to learn the official results of the family planning activities in the country.

In general, the provinces, cities and units from the north to the south have made progress in carrying on family planning activities and lowering the population growth rate. In 1985 striking results were achieved in such provinces and cities as Thai Binh, Haiphong and Hanoi in the north and Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang and Ho Chi Minh City in the south. We estimate that the population growth rate of Thai Binh and Haiphong is approximately 1.6 percent. That of Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang is approximately 1.9 percent. Thanks to the achievements of the heavily populated provinces, the population growth rate of the entire country was probably around 2 percent in 1985.

In Thai Binh, the report for the first 6 months of the year showed that three units exceeded the norms for IUDs. These were Thai Binh City, 136 percent; Dong Hung District, 105 percent; and Tien Hai District, 123.8 percent. In Thai Binh, from July 1984 to June 1985, 50,688 women were fitted with IUDs; 6,992 abortions were performed, of which 1,309, or 37.2 percent, were performed using the endometrial aspiration method; and 209 people were sterilized. Thai Binh also held a training class for 25 village public health cadres in Quynh Phu District on endometrial aspiration techniques and two classes for district-level professional cadres.

Ten-month data for Haiphong show that the planned parenthood norms were fulfilled as follows:

IUDs: 38,608 cases, 104.66 percent of the annual plan.

D & C: 8,542 cases, 71.18 percent of the annual plan.

Endometrial aspiration: 12,146 cases, 121.46 percent of the plan.

Sterilization: 296 women, 37 percent of the plan.

Condoms: 20,767, 173 percent of the plan.

In particular, Le Chan Ward and An Hai District scored many achievements in fulfilling the 1985 planned parenthood norms.

Hanoi had many good examples in lowering the population growth rate and carrying on planned parenthood.

In 1985, the Municipal Planning Committee and the Municipal People's Committee gave planned parenthood norms to each ward and district.

In 1984 and 1985, another 189 villages and subwards were given training in fitting IUDs. Hanoi opened another 20 points where women can go to be fitted for IUDs, bringing the total number to 52. Vasectomies are now being performed at almost all the district hospitals.

In Hanoi last year, 64,539 IUDs were fitted, 40,196 abortions were performed, 40,000 condoms were used, 589 women used birth control pills and 40 men and 684 women were sterilized.

A total of 70.34 percent of the women in the child-bearing category use birth control measures. For the women who gave birth in 1985, this was the first or second child for 73.7 percent of the women. The population growth rate for the entire city was 1.8 percent. In Hoan Kiem, Hai Ba Trung, Dong Da and Ba Dinh wards, Gia Lam District and Son Tay City, the population growth rate was below 1.5 percent.

In southern Trung Bo, Nghia Binh made many changes in planned parenthood work in 1985. The party committee echelons, leading authorities, party members, cadres and masses all saw the importance of the movement to have rational population growth and of family planning. In Nghia Binh in 1985, 32,132 women were fitted with IUDs; 3,125 women used birth control pills; 8,437 men used condoms; 4,606 abortions were performed; and 66 men and 1,627 women were sterilized.

Quang Nam-Danang, too, has a good movement aimed at lowering the population growth rate. The goal was to lower the rate to 1.9 percent in 1985. Even though problems with the weather were encountered, the movement was carried on throughout the year. There were no calamities in operations. For Quang Nam-Danang last year, the figures were: IUDs, 28,103; condoms, 8,821; sterilizations, 62 men and 580 women; birth control bills, 7,288; and abortions, 6,244.

In 1985, Quang Nam-Danang fufilled 93.57 percent of the norms, the highest level ever. IUDs were used with the correct targets, that is, women with one or two children. Among the districts and wards, two districts with good movements were Hoa Vang and Thang Binh.

In 1984, Ho Chi Minh City's population growth rate was 1.87 percent. Data for the first 11 months of 1985 show that 58,367 IUDs were fitted, 86,840 abortions were performed and 7,932 people were sterilized. There were two progressive units, Phu Nhuan Ward and Precinct 11. As for Precinct 11, checks on 25 and 26 February 1985 showed that the 1984 population growth rate was only 1.43 percent. In the entire city, 33.18 percent of the women of childbearing age used birth control measures. The city also developed endometrial aspiration and vasectomy techniques.

Besides the achievements mentioned above, the movement also encountered various obstacles. Husbands who did not have a clear understanding prevented their wives from using birth control measures. The leadership echelons at the agencies and enterprises slighted the birth control norms more than the production and work norms.

The above are just a few examples of units that scored outstanding results in birth control work in 1985. Based on these, we can make a number of observations:

1. In carrying out the birth control norms, the units concentrated mainly on just one measure, using IUDs. The other methods were slighted and so figures were low.

2. The use of the endometrial aspiration method, which was introduced here only in the past few years, has expanded rapidly. Women have responded favorably to this. As compared with D & C, endometrial aspiration is a simpler and easier procedure for both doctor and patient. There are fewer complications, it is less expensive and it requires less equipment. If endometrial aspiration is to be performed well, menstruation must be monitored closely be primary level cadres. The best way is to train women to monitor their menstruations and have them keep a rocord so that they go to a planned parenthood service installation as soon as possible whenever their menstruation is late.

3. The percentage of D & Cs performed beyond 3 months of gestation ranges from 3.8 percent in Hanoi to 12.35 percent in Nghia Binh. The number of abortions performed on unmarried women ranges from 12.52 percent in Hanoi to 21.3 percent in Nghia Binh. These are things that we must think about in order to have even better measures.

4. Sterilization techniques are used more widespreadly in the southern provinces, but they are used mainly with women. Very few men go for a vasectomy. As compared with the total number of sterilizations performed, the number performed on men accounted for only 3.89 percent in Nghia Binh, 5.5 percent in Hanoi and 9.65 percent in Quang Nam-Danang. A vasectomy is a very simple procedure, but few men have responded.

5. To carry out the family planning movement well and get couples to respond to the guideline of having only one or two children, we must do a better job of protecting mothers and children. The vaccination, disease prevention and control and environmental sanitation programs and efforts to protect mothers and children have and will continue to contribute to lowering the infant mortality rate. Protecting the children will have an effect on the "preventive birth" psychology that has existed for so long among our people.

11943
CSO: 4209/430

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF LUAT HOC, OCT-DEC 85

Hanoi LUAT HOC in English Oct-Dec 85 p 78

[Text] Contents

On the Occasion of the International Year of Peace and the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the U.N.O.

PHAN ANH - The Concept of Peace and the Vietnamese People's Participating in the Cause of Peace.

NGUYEN VAN LUAT - The Founding of the U.N.O. and the Decisivie Role of the Soviets.

On the Occasion of the 5th Anniversary of the Promulgation of the New Constitution

NGUYEN DING LOC - The Constitution and the Task of Institutionalizing the Party's Lines and Policies.

Law in the Service of Implementing Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee

NGUYEN NIEN - Abolition of Centralized - Bureaucratic and Subsidybased Management - Seen From the Juridical Angle.

TRINH NGUYEN - Some Questions of Organizations and Functioning of the State Apparatus During the Present Period.

CHE VIET TAN - Some Juridical Questions in Connection with the Process of Renovating the Work of Planning.

On the Occasion of the 10th Anniversay of National Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos

DAM VAN HIEU - On the Building of a New Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

NGUYEN CONG LUAN - Character of the Infringement on Socialist Property.

PHAM DIEM - The National United Front Assuming Pre-governmental Function Experience in the Course of Struggle for Power and Establishment of a New-type State in Vietnam.

Information

NGUYEN VAN DONG - Glimpses on the Function of the Soviet State in Connection With the Management of Techno-Scientific Advance at Present.

Overall Contents of the Year 1985

/13104
CSO: 4200/1086

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY VPA JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Feb 86 inside back cover

[Text] Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau and the Task of Leading Youths in the Army pp 1-10
(Article by Sen Gen Chu Huy Man [CHU HUY MAAN])

People's War Against the War of Destruction and Encroachment War in Lang Son Becoming Increasingly Strong pp 11-21
(Article by La Thang [LA THAWNG])

Tien Giang Party Organization Takes Good Care of Armed Forces pp 22-32
(Article by Nguyen Nhu [NGUYEENX NHUW])

Air Defense in the Field pp 33-42
(Article by Col Nguyen Manh Dan [NGUYEENX MANJ DANF])

On the "Reorganization" of the Chinese Army pp 43-57
(Article by Quyet Thang [QUYEETS THAWNGS])

The Object, Function, and Mission of Vietnamese Military Historical Science pp 58-68
(Article by Col Hoang Dung [HOANGF ZUNGX])

CSO: 4209/468

LIST OF VPA JOURNAL ARTICLES ON WAR OF DESTRUCTION

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Feb 86 pp 69-70

[Some article on the Multifaced War of Destruction Waged By the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists That Have Been Published in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN"]

[Text] Trung Dung, "Defeat the War of Destruction, Be Prepared to Smash a War of Aggression Waged by the Chinese Expansionists No Matter What Its Scale (No 2, 1981)

Trung Dung, "Resolutely Defeat the Enemy's War of Destruction" (Nos 7 & 8 1982)

Maj Gen Tran Hai Phung, "Ho Chi Minh City Resolutely Defeats the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Destruction (No 10, 1982)

Editorial, "Resolutionly Defeat the War of Destruction" (No 1, 1983)

Nam Huy, "Oppose the War of Destruction on the Ideological Front in the Northern Border Provinces" (No 1, 1983).

Lt Gen Dam Quang Trung, "Soldiers and People of Military Region 1 Resolutely Defeat the Enemy's Multifaced War of Destruction" (No 4, 1983).

Col Le Van Than, "The Border Defense Troops and the Mass Proselytizing Work Contribute To Defeating the War of Destruction" (No 10, 1983).

Maj Gen Sung Lam, "Soldiers and People of Quang Ninh Develop Combined Strength, Defeat the War of Destruction" (No 12, 1983).

Maj Gen Lu Giang, "Soldiers and People of Hanoi Resolutely Defeat the War of Destruction" (No 1, 1984)

Lt. Gen Vu Lap, "Soldiers and People of Ethnic Minority Groups in Military Region I Determined to Defeat War of Destruction" (No 4, 1984).

Maj Gen Le Thanh Van, "Smash FULRO, Defeat the War of Destruction in the Central Highlands" (No 7, 1984)

Editorial, "Resolutely Defeat the War of Destruction and Encroachment War Measures of the Chinese Aggressor Troops" (No 7, 1984).

Doan Duy Thanh "Hai Phong Endeavors To Create Basic Conditions for Defeating the War of Destruction" (No 8, 1984).

Maj Gen Nguyen Sung Lam, "Defeat the Artillery Shelling Activities of the Chinese Aggressor Troops in the War of Destruction" (No 9, 1984).

Nguyen Van An, "Ha Nam Ninh and the Mission of Defeating the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Destruction" (No 11, 1984).

Col Le Tien, "The People's Armed Forces and the Mission of Defeating the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Destruction" (No 6, 1985).

Tran Cong, "The Alliance of China, the United States, and the Other Reactionary Powers in the Multifaceted War of Destruction in Laos" (No 12, 1985).

Lt Gen Dang Kinh, "Build On the Victories, Continue to Defeat the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Destruction" (No 1, 1986).

Maj Gen Nguyen Nhu Kinh, "Some Problems in the Party-Political Work in the Mission of Resisting the War of Destruction" (No 1, 1986).

La Thang, "People's War Against the War of Destruction and the Encroachment War in Lang Son Becomes Increasing Strong" (No 2, 1986).

5616
CSO: 4209/468

END